**INSURANCE.**
Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns

# The Bombay Chronicle

**INSURANCE.**
Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

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LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

# GANDHI-MOTILAL PROPOSAL.

## Reiterate Delhi Manifesto And Wait Till Congress Meets.

### PRE-REQUISITE FOR ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

### General Amnesty For Political Prisoners

### WHY JAWAHARLAL RESIGNS SECRETARYSHIP?

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

The Conference of Leaders who have signed the Delhi Manifesto commenced this evening under the Chairmanship of Pandit Motilal Nehru. Nine other members of the Congress Working Committee were present, namely Mahatma Gandhi Dr. Ansari, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Pandit Malaviya, Seth Jamanlal Bajaj, Mr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Mr. Sen Gupta and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Thirty other leaders present included Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Maharaja of Muhmadabad, Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, Rai Rajeswara Bali, the Raja of Kalakankar Mr. V Ramadas Pantulu, Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyengar, Mr. Yakub Hassan, Mr. Sherwani, Mr. Kidwai, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Mr. Biharilal (depressed classes), Mr. Shah Zubair, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Manilal Kothari, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Abhyankar, Mr. Dwarkadas Misra, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Bidhan Roy, Mr. Girdharilal, and Dr. Alam.

PRESS MEN KEPT OUT.

The press was excluded from the meeting.

At the time of wiring, Gandhiji's draft, reiterating the Delhi Manifesto and postponing further consideration of the question till the Lahore Congress is said to be under consideration, and there is a widely expressed belief that it may be accepted.

**CONGRESS TO BACK UP CALCUTTA ULTIMATUM.**

**It has been definitely ascertained that the Working Committee of the A.I.C.C. will not make any recommendations on the Viceroy's statement on the ground that it is the executive to implement the decisions of the Calcutta Congress and that from the Congress point of view, the Working Committee cannot express any opinion contrary to the spirit of Calcutta resolution.**

It is understood that, as anticipated, the discussion at the Conference centres round the proposal of the centre wing of the Congressmen who urge the re-iteration of the Delhi manifesto, at the same time making the fulfilment of the conditions laid down in it, especially that requiring the grant of amnesty for political prisoners, the pre-requisite to participation in the Round Table Conference.

The Conference has before it in addition to the draft prepared by Mahatma Gandhi, another prepared by Pandit Motilal Nehru. Both re-iterate the Delhi Manifesto and favour the postponement of further consideration of the position till the Lahore Congress.

The Conference is not expected to conclude to-night.

After discussion for three hours, the Conference adjourned for dinner. It will meet again to-night.

In the interval, the Congress Working Committee will consider the situation in the light of opinions expressed this evening and will present a formula The proceedings of the Conference not being open to the Press.

MOTILALJI'S VIEW.

It is difficult to obatin an accurate idea of the trend of the discussions, but the representative of the Associated Press is in a position to state that Pandiit Motilal Nehru, the Chairman of the Conference, explained that their object was to review the situation arising from the Parliamentary debates on the Viceroy's announcement, especially in view of certain resolutions passed by a few Provincial Congress Committees. He made it clear that the members of the Congress Working Committee would not participate in the discussions, as they were governed more or less by the Cabinet system, but they would certainly express themselves at the meeting of the Working Committee to-night.

THE LIBERAL VIEW-POINT.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who was invited to speak first, explained what might be regarded as the position of the Liberal Party. He advised the Conference to re-iterate the Delhi manifesto and not complicate the situation by declaring the fulfilment of the conditions contained therein to be a pre-requisite to a Round Table Conference. By that, they would only be playing into the hands of the enemies of India. If the conditions for which they all stood were not fulfilled in time, then it would be open to all to take a firm attitude and not to go at all to the Conference. But to say from the beginning that these were the conditions precedent to the acceptance of the offer and that to the British Labour Party, was a most unwise thing to do.

MALAVIYAJI BLESSES LIBERAL FORMULA.

Pandit Malaviya endorsed Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's observations, and alluded to the Viceroy's sincerity of which, he said, he was made aware during his conversations with His Excellency. It would be some time before the Conference was held and therefore the Labour Government must be given some time to see that the conditions, which, he agreed, it was necessary to fulfil in order to induce a proper atmosphere, were given effect to.

"WHY HANDICAP VICEROY?"

after all, added Pandit Malaviya, the Viceroy would like again to discuss the position with some leaders before taking steps in the desired direction and this Conference would be placing handicaps in the way of the Viceroy by asking for the immediate fulfilment of the conditions.

PREFERRED TO LOOK FOR INDEPENDENCE ALONE.

Mr. Abhyankar (Nagpur), and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the Bombay Independence League and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, argued in favour of the rejection of the offer of a Conference and preferred

(Continued on Page 8).

### SOVIET TROOPS RESUME OFFENSIVE.

—:o:—

**Dalainor Bombed.**

COMMUNICATIONS BEING INTERRUPTED.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Tokio.—A message from Harbin (Manchuria) says that Soviet troops have resumed offensive on the Dalainor-Manchuli sector, and are interrupting communications. The Chinese refugees are flocking in Hailer. Eighteen Soviet aeroplanes bombed Dalainor. Heavy artillery fire as also an air raid have been inflicted on Manchuli. —Reuter.

**Chinese Aerodrome Bombed.**

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Tokio.—Six Soviet planes bombed and destroyed the new Chinese aerodrome 100 miles west of Pogranitchnaya. The planes which attacked Dalainor destroyed a train.—Reuter.

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### DR. KITCHLEW TO BE PROSECUTED.

—:o:—

**U. P. GOVT. DECISION.**

DELHI, Nov. 18.

The "Tej" understands reliably that Dr. Kitchlew whose prosecution in connection with his speech delivered at Meerut in April last was under the consideration of the U. P. Government may soon be prosecuted, the U. P. Government having given their sanction.—Free Press.

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### MOHANI FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

—:o:—

**Resigns From All Communal Organisations.**

CAWNPORE, Nov. 18.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani has resigned his membership of the All-India Muslim League as well as the All-India Muslim Conference, as both these institutions have expressed their appreciation of the Viceroy's announcement which is tantamount to a denial of India's right to complete independence, bereft of all foreign control which alone appeals to him as India's objective of political struggle.—Free Press.

**Cownpore Honours Laljee's Memory.**

—:o:—

CAWNPORE, Nov. 18.

Lala Lajpatrai's death anniversary was celebrated here under the joint auspices of the Cawnpore Congress Committee and the Cawnpore Youth League.

There was a procession of volunteers and others led by Mr. Hariharnath Sastri and other leaders which went through the principal streets of the town. In the evening there was a big public meeting at which several speakers spoke detailing the activities of the late Lala Lajpatrai.—Free Press.

**Lajpatrai Anniversary In Delhi**

—:o:—

DELHI, Nov. 18.

Lala Lajpatrai's anniversary was celebrated here last evening. Door to door collections were made for the Lajpatrai Memorial Fund by volunteers. There was a public meeting in the evening in the Queen's Gardens at which several speakers referred in glowing terms to the services rendered by Lalaji to the motherland.—Free Press.

### *LABOUR COMMISSION ARRIVES TO-DAY.*

—:o:—

**BOMBAY WORKERS TO BOYCOTT.**

*Congress Joins Hands With T. Us.*

The Hon. Secretary of the Labour Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following statement to the Press:—

The "Royal Commission on Labour" arrives in Bombay to-day (Tuesday). A programme of its day-to-day work in connection with its inquiry has been published in the Press. A close perusal of this programme does indeed make interesting reading. In the length of about a column one searches in vain for the names of the leading Labour Unions among those giving evidence.

The urgent meeting of the B. P. C. C. held on Saturday last declared for an unqualified boycott of the Whitley Commission and the Labour Sub-Committee of this premier national institution in the city which met subsequently took immediate steps to enlist the co-operation of Labour in making the boycott a complete success.

The working class in Bombay, in whose interests this Commission has ostensibly been appointed, has already declared to have nothing to do with the Commission through the various representative Unions, namely, (1) The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, (2) The Bombay Mill-workers' Union representing an overwhelming majority of Textile workers, (3) The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, and (4) The G. I. P. Railway Kamgar Union representing transport labour throughout the G. I. P. Railway lines, (5) The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, and (6) The Bombay Port Trust Railway Union representing Labour employed by the Port Trust, (7) The Tramwaymen's Union, and (8) The Hawkers' Union. Besides these the Bombay Youth and Independence for India Leagues have associated themselves with this boycott movement. The Whitley Commission enquiry, therefore, so far as the premier industrial centre in India is concerned, will be nothing short of a farce

**TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING**

—:o:—

**Boycott Whitley Commission.**

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Council of Action representing the Workers and Peasants' Party, the Youth League, the Independence of India League, the Girni Kamgar Union, the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, the Bombay Mill-Workers' Union, the Municipal Workmen's Union, the Port Trust Workers' Union, etc., a public meeting will be held at the Jinnan Hall, to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. to support the boycott of the Whitley Commission. Mr. Ginwala will preside and Messrs. Nariman, Ruiker, S. V. Deshpande and others will speak.

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### LAHORE CONGRESS.

—:o:—

**Sikhs To Attend.**

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

Intimation has been received by the Reception Committee that Master Tarasingh, President, Central Sikh League and Vice-President of the S.G.P.C., has joined the Reception Committee and he along with a large number of Sikh representatives will attend the Congress and make the session a success.—Free Press.

### TOLL OF MEXICAN ELECTION.

—:o:—

**19 Killed And 50 Wounded.**

"COMPARATIVELY QUIET" AFFAIR

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Mexico City.—The casualty list in connection with what the officials call "comparatively quiet" Presidential election is hitherto 19 killed and 50 wounded.

These figures include eight killed in fighting in Mexico City (within the sight of the President's Palace) where shots were exchanged and asphalt paving torn up and thrown with terrible effect.

Five policemen were killed in Toluca owing to overturning of a lorry in which they were proceeding to the scene of the fight. —Reuter.

## POLICE RAID NATIVE QUARTERS.

### 700 Africans Arrested.

"MORNING POST" WORKS UP THE "RED" SCARE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Durban.—The third police raid within a few days was carried out in the native quarters, to-day, with the object of stemming lawlessness. 700 persons were arrested.—Reuter.

**Dock Labourers' Plan Strike.**

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Durban.—In connection with the recent raids on the Native barracks it is stated that, according to certain disclosures made to the police by informers, the natives intended to "resist to death" the collection of taxes and were reported to be arming for the purpose and also planning to organise a strike of dock labourers, to destroy the Congella power station, and, possibly, to attack the petrol station on Bluff in which connection petrol companies have demanded police protection.—Reuter's Special.

**"Morning Post" Works Up "Red" Scare.**

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Reports that Communistic propaganda is behind South African Natives' lawlessness, and the assertion that some proof of it has been passed on to the South African Government by the British Government prompts a leading article in the "Morning Post".—Reuter's Special.

## *Much Steam Let Off In Corporation Meeting.*

### NATIONALISTS MEMBERS WALK-OUT.

### President Refuses To Count Votes Again.

"BOYCOTT WHITLEY COMMISSION."

**Dr. Choksey To Move High Court.**

The Bombay Municipal Nationalist Party walked out of the Corporation Hall on Monday afternoon as a protest against the President's attitude in not counting the votes as to whether the priority to consider the urgency demanded by the Municipal Commissioner be granted or not. Twice before last week, the Municipal Commissioner demanded priority to send replies to the questionnaire to the Labour Commissioner but without success as according to the Municipal Act three-fourths of the members present must vote for it.

NATIONALISTS WALK OUT.

At the fag end of the day on Monday the Municipal Commission again demanded urgency and the President after counting 41 votes granted the urgency. This was followed by a walk-out and passages at arms.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia moved that the report of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee regarding the questionnaire forwarded by the Royal Commission on Labour in India be approved and adopted. The Revenue and General Purposes Committee prepared a memorandum and draft replies to be forwarded to the Royal Commission but did not propose to supplement them with any oral evidence. Mr. D. G. Dalvi seconded the proposition.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Dr. J. N. Choksy raised a point of order that as the communication received from Government was not placed before the House but submitted to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee, the motion was not in order.

President: The proposition is perfectly in order as the subject-matter must go before the Revenue and General Purposes Committee first for report.

Mr. Gamadia in moving his resolution said the question was referred to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee and that body threshed out the question referring it to a sub-committee.

Mr. K. F. Nariman requested the President to count the votes again as he had counted 65 councillors present while the President had counted 54.

President: If you think there is any irregularity it is up to you to adjourn the meeting.

Mr. Nariman: It may be a 'bona fide' mistake, Sir, on your part. In adjournment a majority is required while in urgency three-fourths of the votes are necessary.

President: The proposition is moved and seconded. The only thing you can do is to adjourn. So far as I am concerned, I was told by the Secretary who counted votes that 41 voted for granting the urgency. Fifty-four members were present, so it was more than three-fourths required under the law.

Mr. Nariman: I request you to count votes again. There are nearly 70 councillors present and if forty-one voted, it could not be three-fourths.

PRESIDENT REFUSES TO COUNT VOTES AGAIN.

President: I am sorry I cannot count again at this stage as the proposition is already moved and seconded.

Mr. Nariman, therefore, walked out of the Hall as a protest and was followed by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Dr. J. V. Vora and other Nationalist members.

BOYCOTT WHITLEY COMMISSION.

Dr. J. N. Choksy opposed the proposition and said the Corporation had voted against giving evidence before the Simon Commission and did not permit even the Municipal Commissioner to receive the Simon Commission at the Mole last year. The members of the Commission were foreigners and Indians did not wish to put their case before a body of foreigners.

The Labour Commission stood on the same footing as the Simon Commission and he hoped that the Municipal Corporation would lead the country by boycotting it.

CAPITALISTS ON LABOUR COMMISSION!

Seven members of the Labour Commission were capitalists and when it included a capitalist like Sir Victor Sassoon they should not expect anything for the good of the Labour. In India, Royal Commissions came and went but did no good to India. The Currency Commission and Skeen Commission had proved a mockery while the 1/6 ratio was a daylight loot of India. He requested Mr. Mody as Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association and Mr. L. R. Tairsee as President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber not to vote for the resolution as the Labour Commission was not going to do any good for India but they had come to India in the interest of a clique of foreign naturalised capitalists in England. He, therefore, moved an amendment to record the report of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

Mr. P. B. Wadke seconded the ridiculous—

Mr. H. P. Mody in supporting the proposition said: I want Dr. Choksy to realise how perfectly ridiculous.

"LEAVE ME ALONE."

Dr. Choksy: Why not leave me alone? I have not said a word against you (Laughter).

President: (To Dr. Choksy) I will ask you to hear Mr. Mody.

Mr. Mody: I must repeat how perfectly ridiculous and comic—

Dr. Choksy: I will say Mr. Mody is mad (Laughter).

Mr. Mody: For that this man there, Dr. Choksy, to stand up—

Dr. Choksy (To President): Sir,

(Continued on Page 8

**FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL!**

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

# STOCKS & SHARES

## Scindia Shares Decline.

### GENERIAL SENTIMENT MIXED.

Bomba, Nov. 18.

The market for Mill shares opened rather steady but after irregular fluctuation closed quiet. Bombay Burmah shares opened firm but met increased liquidation Tata Hydro shares after fluctuating within a range of Rs. 77 closed at Rs. 1221/. There was increased selling pressure in Scindia shares which declined to Rs. 10/5 Tata Steel shares ruled very steady and Defds after opening at Rs. 272/ advanced to Rs. 276/ and finally closed at Rs. 272/.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, 18.

Bombay Dyeing 750,26,30-3226,28
Century 312,5,7
Colaba 131
Crescent 86
Fazal 535,28,33,28,31
Indore 366,70
Madhowji 28
Nagpur 478
New Great 162
Pearl 318,15,20,16
Simplex 43
Swadeshi 342
Burma 766,61,62
Hydro 1220,23,16,23,20
Tram 139
Defl. 272,78,73,71,72
Ord. 65-2,66,65-4
Bundi 16-8
Indian 262,57,60,57
Katni Ord. 196
Alcock 310,7,6

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Ahmedabad Advance (300) xd 340
Apollo 50, nil 3.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 165.
Bharat (500) 10y, 75
Bombay Cotton (200 201 155.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201, 728/12.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 150.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20
Central India 470.
Century 100, 311-4.
Colaba Land 100, 131-4.
Century 100, 307/8.
Colaba Land 100, 131-4.
Crescent 100 86/4.
Curimbhoy 250 nil 95.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 485.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-4-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 135.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60.
Elphinstone 100, 6/4.
Fazulbhoy 320, 531-4.
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100, 148-12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6; 100, 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 111-4.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1,200.
Indore Malwa 100 (1,221, 370.
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000, 100y. 1800.
Kohinoor 19, 153-2.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil 1490.
Manecklji Petit 1,000 20y 1000.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 700.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 40.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 155.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 162/8.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 316-4.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 61.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 3600.
Simplex 180, 20, 45.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12.
Swadeshi 100, 392/8.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2450.
Western India Spinning 1,000, 975

BANKS.

Bank of India 80, 2, 2 xd. 96.
Baroda 5500 0|8 xd. 77.
Central 200 xd. 16-10
Imperial 605, 40 xd. 1360.
Eastern £5 xd. 88.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 335.
Union 5|11 3-6.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f, 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. xd. 16/8.
Central India Mining 5-12.
Gwalior Cement 85, 94.
Indian Cement 257/8.
Punjab Cement 100, 11-4.
Shahabad Cement, 10y 142-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 17-8.
United Cement 100 6y 67.
Katni Defd. 685.
Katni Ord. 196-4.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 785.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 115
Central Provinces 89.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 86-8.
Mandra Dhon 90, 1/15/2f. 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 652-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd. 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 687-8.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 139-6.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10 f. xd. 1221-4.
Tata Power 800; nil 575.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f. 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100, 1y. 147-8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1130 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 217/8.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 277-8.
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 30y, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U.P. 50-0-30y, 485 xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 17½y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1915.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11-12.
New Indian Assurance 6y 20.
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2040.
Vulcan 100 03|0y xd. 6-9.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100, 6y, 305/4.
Attock Oil, 1, nil; 35.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 214-6.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 33-8.
Burma (1) Corporation 762-3.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 11-8.
Indian Radio Ord. 350.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 10-6.
Tata Construction xd. 40-8.
Burma (1) Corporation 762-8.
Tata Iron Defd. 272-8.
Tata Iron Defd. 270-12.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 107-8.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8,108-12.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 140.
Tata 2nd Pref. 81.
Andhra Pref. 1030.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1080.
Tata Power 1060.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 18.

| | Read. Red leafy New | Ready. Average Old |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 230/35 | |
| Bengal Fine | 225/30 | 205 |
| Bengal F.G. | 220/25 | 195 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | | |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | ..... | ..... |
| Wardha-Hingt Fine | 295 | 260 |
| Nagpur-Savner Fine | 295 | 260 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 285 | ..... |
| Arvi Fine | 287 | 255 |
| Amraoti Fine | 285 | ..... |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 282 | 240 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 280 | 225 |
| Khandesh Fine | 275 | 225 |
| Muthia Fine | ..... | 200 |
| Muthia F.G. | ..... | 185 |
| Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S. | ..... | ..... |
| Purna F.G.G.S. | ..... | ..... |
| Parbhani/Sailu | ..... | ..... |
| Indore Ujjain Fine | ..... | ..... |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | ..... | 245 |
| Surat Fine | ..... | ..... |
| Broach Fine | ..... | ..... |
| Broach F.G. | ..... | ..... |
| Westerns M.G. | ..... | ..... |
| Cambodia | ..... | 375 |
| Miraj/Sangli | ..... | 320 |
| Compta Good | ..... | 300/10 |
| Jinja | ..... | 420/25 |
| Busoga | ..... | 425/30 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 18.

| In full-pressed Bales. | 1st Sept. to 14th Nov. 16-11-20 This year. |
|---|---|
| Europe | 2,887 152,557 |
| Japan & China | 2,400 146,661 |
| Coast Ports | ..... 2,596 |
| Up-country by Rail | ..... 20,355 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | ..... 8,826 |
| Total | 5,287 331,835 |

# Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 18.

The local market opened at Rs. 326/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and ruled easy on heavy liquidation. The feeling was rather against any improvement at the moment and there was marked absence of buying. Liverpool opened as expected at a rise of 8 points and rates in the local market after declining to Rs. 320/12 closed at 5-30 p.m. a sunder when Liverpool was reported 1 down.

Broach A./M. 321/6
Oomra D./J. 275/8
Oomra Mar. 281/8
Bengal D./J. 219/4
Bengal March 226/4

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

| In full-pressed Bales. | 16-11-20 This year. | Since 1st Sept. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 580 | 10,699 |
| Central India | 106 | 12,561 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 800 | 10,904 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 56 | 1,557 |
| Berar | 3,573 | 43,563 |
| Central Provinces | 434 | 12,868 |
| Total Oomras | 5,549 | 92,154 |
| Dholera | 95 | 5,855 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 1,920 | 30,119 |
| Rajputana | ..... | 3,507 |
| Sind-Punjab | 106 | 8,276 |
| Broach | ..... | 5,208 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 177 | 29,221 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 102 | 8,929 |
| Cocoanada | ..... | 100 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | | 3,905 |
| Persian | ..... | 90 |
| American | ..... | 1,180 |
| Egyptian & African | ..... | 17,728 |
| Comllia, Burma & other sorts | ..... | 65 |
| Total | 7,949 | 206,337 |

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Our Market has ruled steadier to-day both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions; with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7/15 per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. Tamatsumaru Rs. 7/15/3 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Nov./Dec. Rs. 7/13/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 7/15/6 per cwt F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/5 per cwt.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 7/14/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:—Steadier.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

Poona, Nov. 18.

Unsettled conditions in south-east Arabian sea have apparently disappeared. The weather remains dry over the country.

Forecast:—Generally dry weather is likely to continue.—A. P.

Colaba Observatory, Bombay.

—:o:—

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 18-11-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.228 inches (.032 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.017 inches normal).

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.2 degrees (1.3 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.0 degrees (3.8 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.N.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 83 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 41 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 1.

Weather Remarks.

Earthquake report. An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3000 miles was recorded by the seismograph in the Colaba Observatory at 9 hrs. 23 mins. yesterday (I.S.T.)

# AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

## New York Futures 28 To 30 Points Higher.

### BETTER LIVERPOOL ADVICES AND SHORT COVERING.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

On Saturday, the New York cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 10 points on higher Liverpool advices and improved further on short covering. The market closed at a rise of 28 to 30 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 25 points to 17.75c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 27 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 27 points at 17.39c.

U. S. Port receipts amounted to 37,000 bales and exports were 40,000 bales.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 3 to 4 points and improved further on short covering. The market closed at a rise of 6 points for near months and 3 points for January 1931 delivery. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 11 points to 9.67 and sales amounted to 3000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures ruled firm and closed at a rise of 16 to 17 points. Sakellaridis Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points to 15.20c.

Empire Cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 5 points with January 9.27 and March 9.33.

N. Y. December highest 17.57, lowest 17.34. January highest 17.73 (at about the close), lowest 17.48 (10-11 a.m.)

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—"New York cables Cotton market

# REDUCTION IN COTTON CONSUMPTION.

## Severe Decline In Business.

The following cables passed between Messrs. Langley & Co., Bombay and Messrs. George Langley & Co., Liverpool.

Cable d/15-11-29, Bombay to Liverpool:—

"Statistical position indicates reduction carry-over 1/4 million in consumption same as last year but present rate consumption and takings excess last year and Mill stocks not excessive further consider 4 1/2 p.c. America cheap money with peak crop movement passed long interest probably well liquidated and stock panic appears passing probability seen bottom. If you disagree telegraph reasons."

Cable reply from Liverpool:—

"Generally agree your facts but although Stocks temporarily oue reaction which may sentimentally affect cotton owing market well liquidated and probably short, believe business decline will be severe and international for several months with consumption cotton gradually reduced. Do not therefore expect permanent appreciably higher level."

WEEKLY LONDON BULLION MARKET.

—:o:—

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND COMPANY.

London, Octo. 30.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £131,825,440 on the 23rd instant (as compared with £131,706,365 on the previous Wednesday), and represents a decrease of £22,080,875 since the 29th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

Gold to the value of about £1,122,000 from South Africa was available in the open market yesterday and was sold at 84s/11 ½d per fine ounce. The Bank of England secured £899,000 and of the remainder £100,000 was taken for France, £72,000 for the Home and Continental trade and £30,000 for India.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing a net efflux of £812,523 during the week under review:—

| | Received. £ | Withdrawn. £ |
|---|---|---|
| Octo. 24th | | 312,284 |
| Oct. 25th | | 285,101 |
| Oct. 26th | 45 | 3,402 |
| Oct. 28th | | 247,654 |
| Oct. 29th | 899,300 | 328,404 |
| Oct. 30th | 250,000 | 785,023 |

Of the withdrawals, all in bar gold, about £1,860,000 was for France. The receipt to-day (£ 250,000) was in sovereigns from Argentina.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 21st instant to mid-day on the 28th instant:—

IMPORTS.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| France | 7,514 |
| Argentina | ... 250,000 |
| British S. Africa | ... 260,000 |
| Other countries | ... 794 |
| Total | ... 519,208 |

EXPORTS.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Germany | ... 44,287 |
| Netherlands | ... 11,748 |
| France | ... 913,795 |
| Switzerland | ... 61,400 |
| Austria | ... 72,039 |
| British India | ... 27,410 |
| Other countries | ... 15,645 |
| Total | ... 1,146,324 |

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for the month of September last amounted to 45,025 ounces, as compared with 46,473 ounces for August 1929 and 47,716 ounces for September 1928.

The following figures show the composition of the Indian Gold Standard Reserve as on the 30th September last:—

| | |
|---|---|
| In India | ... Nil. |
| In England:— | £ |
| Cash at the Bank of England | ... 4,384 |
| Gold | ... 2,152,334 |
| British Treasury Bills —value as on 30th Sept. 1929 | ... 8,806,912 |
| Other British and Dominion Government Securities—value as on 30th Sept. 1929 | ... 29,036,406 |
| Total | ... 40,000,000 |

SILVER.

The market continued quiet and except on the 25th instant when buying of a special character raised quotations ½d. to 23½d. and 23 5/16d., the tone has been dull. China operators have offered to sell but certain orders proved impracticable owing to limits being imposed as to price. America has given support besides making a few sales, offerings from this quarter being somewhat restricted. Business with the Indian Bazaars has been chiefly confined to small bear covering operations.

To-day's quotation of 22½d. for cash is the lowest since 26th Aug. 1915.

The difference between the cash and two months' quotations widened to 3/16d. on the 24th instant, the arrival on that day of a large shipment of Mexican silver adding substantially to the stocks already held in London.

It has recently been decided that the British silver dollar should circulate in Hong Kong on a parity with notes, which have hitherto commanded a substantial premium. On the basis of present prices, dollars coined and laid down in Hong Kong show a profit as against a purchase of exchange, and there has therefore been created a certain demand for the coins. Orders for coinage have been placed with the Royal Mint. As the Mint has been able to provide most of the silver required from demonetised British silver coin of the old standard, this demand for dollars has so far been without effect on silver prices. It is not considered that the demand for the coins will involve any large purchases of new silver.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 21st instant to mid-day on the 28th instant:—

IMPORTS.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| British India | ... 41,277 |
| Canada | ... 10,590 |
| U.S.A. | ... 10,229 |
| Mexico | ... 290,737 |
| Other countries | ... 3,112 |
| Total | ... 356,995 |

EXPORTS.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Germany | ... 33,000 |
| Hong Kong | ... 19,978 |
| British India | ... 39,499 |
| New Zealand | ... 12,800 |
| Other countries | ... 10,479 |
| Total | ... 109,557 |

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Ex-Godown.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 529/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 124/ per ton.


THE DACCA AYURVEDIA PHARMACY, Ltd.,
The Biggest KAVIRAJI PHARMACY of BENGAL.
Head Office:—Armenian Street, DACCA. Branches:—ALL OVER INDIA.

ASOKA RASAYAN
Rs. 1-8-0
Wonderful specific for all kinds of diseases of Women, menstrual troubles, uterine disorders and sterility.

JVARA KESARI
Re. 1-0-0
Cures Malaria obstinate fevers, enlarged spleen and liver, anaemia oedema, dyspepsia, and restores former health.

MAKARADHWAJA
Rs. 4-0-0
The Panacea for all diseases.

CHYABANPRAS
Rs. 4/- per tola.
Ideal Nerve and Lung tonic to all Men, Women and Childre

Your Sentry by day and night

The VEST END "Jaz" ALARM never sleeps. It keeps faithful guard over Time, recording the seconds, the minutes and the hours with an accuracy never before attained in a time-piece.

The consistent dependability of the VEST END "Jaz" ALARM is not accidental. The strongly-made and finely-adjusted movement makes it possible and ensures a long life of time-keeping service.

The Alarm fitting is equally well-made and may positively be relied upon to sound its warning promptly at the time set. This time-piece is sturdily built throughout and represents extraordinarily good value for the modest price demanded.

WEST END 'JAZ' ALARM

LONG CONTINUOUS ALARM Rs.7
LONG INTERMITTENT ALARM Rs7/8
White or Black Radium Dials either Model Rs.2 Extra.

West End Watch Co.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

Money is Ever Welcome
especially if it comes in the form of a gift.
SEND THIS COUPON TO-DAY.

COUPON
Please send me full free particulars of the Remington Portable Great Goodwill Prize Competition.
Name.....
Address.....
Date..... (8)
(Post this coupon to the address below)

and you will receive full free particulars of the GREAT GOODWILL COMPETITION open to owners and purchasers of the

REMINGTON PORTABLE TYPEWRITER

which will enable anyone to earn handsome prizes.

THERE IS NO LIMIT TO THE AMOUNT ANYONE MAY OBTAIN UNDER THIS PLAN between 1st JUNE AND 30th NOVEMBER, 1929.

For every portable typewriter sold by all other dealers combined more than ten Remingtons are sold. Follow the lead of nearly 60,000 satisfied users in India alone, and buy a

REMINGTON PORTABLE

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Co. (BOMBAY), Ltd.,
Neville House, Nicol Road, BOMBAY.

DRINK MALABATI TEA.


Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

## SHIPPING.

### P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

| Date. | Steamers | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | | |
| 23 Nov. | Macedonia*.. | | 11,120 |
| 30 „ | Morea .. | | 10,954 |
| 7 Dec. | Naldera x .. | ALL | 16,068 |
| 14 „ | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,648 |
| 21 „ | Rawalpindi* | | 16,611 |
| 28 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind | VESSELS | 11,518 |
| 1930 | | | 16,572 |
| 4 Jan. | Narkunda x | | 10,602 |
| 11 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,568 |
| 18 „ | Rajputana*. | | 16,650 |
| 25 „ | Ranchi .. | | 20,847 |
| 1 Feb. | Mooltan x .. | | 10,954 |
| 8 „ | Morea .. | | 10,946 |
| 15 „ | Mantua* .. | NOW SAIL | |
| 22 „ | Viceroy of India | | 19,000 |
| | | | 20,837 |
| 1 Mar. | Maloja x .. | | 11,518 |
| 8 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind | DIRECT | 10,602 |
| 15 „ | Razmak@ .. | | 16,601 |
| 22 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,088 |
| 29 „ | Naldera x .. | | 16,650 |
| 5 Apr. | Ranchi .. | | 16,619 |
| 12 „ | Rawalpindi* | FROM | 10,946 |
| 17 „ | Morea(Extra) | | 10,602 |
| 19 „ | Razmak .. | | 11,000 |
| 25 „ | Malwa* .. | | 16,572 |
| 26 „ | Narkunda*.. | BOMBAY | |
| 3 May. | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,648 |
| 10 „ | Rajputana*.. | WITHOUT | 16,568 |
| 17 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11,518 |
| 24 „ | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 31 „ | Macedonia .. | | 11,120 |
| 7 June | Mantua .. | | 10,946 |
| 14 „ | Comorin .. | TRAN- | 15,132 |
| 21 „ | Maloja .. | SHIPMENT | 20,837 |
| 28 „ | Razmak .. | | 10,857 |
| 5 July | Ranpura* .. | | 16,601 |
| 12 „ | Malwa .. | AT | 11,000 |
| 19 „ | Naldera x .. | | 16,088 |
| 26 „ | Rawalpindi.. | | 16,619 |
| 2nd Aug. | Morea .. | ADEN | 10,946 |
| 9th „ | Macedonia .. | | 11,120 |
| 16th „ | Narkunda x.. | | 16,572 |
| 23rd „ | Razmak .. | | 10,857 |
| 30th „ | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 3rd May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

| | 1st Saloon. | 2nd Saloon. |
|---|---|---|
| To London and back by Sea .. | £105 | £75 |
| To London and back via Marseilles including P & O. Special Train across France in both direction .. | £120 | £90 |
| To Marseilles and back .. | £100 | £72 |

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | |
| 28th Nov. .. | Dumana .. | 8,427 |
| 19th Dec. .. | Dumala .. | 8,422 |
| 1930 | | |
| 3rd Apr. .. | Dumana .. | 8,427 |
| 24th „ .. | Dumala .. | 8,422 |

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Plymouth. A | £64 | £112 |
| B | £60 | £105 |
| C | £56 | £98 |

## SHIPPING.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| 1929. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 22nd Nov. | Rajputana.. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. |
| 30th Nov. | Mirzapore *. | Straits China & Japan. |
| 6th Dec. | Mooltan .. | Australia. |
| 20th „ | Mantua .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. |
| 1930 | | |
| 3rd Jan. | Maloja .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 17th „ | Macedonia.. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. |
| 31st „ | Naldera .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 14th Feb. | Rawalpindi.. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |
| 28th „ | Narkunda .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 28th Mar. | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 25th April | Maloja .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 9th May | Ranpura .. | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan |
| 23rd „ | Naldera .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 6th June | Morea .. | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan |

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To Fremantle .. .. | £74 |
| To Adelaide .. .. | £76 |
| To Melbourne .. .. | £78 |
| To Sydney .. .. | £80 |
| To Brisbane .. .. | £82 |
| To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney .. | £100 |

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| 1929 | | |
|---|---|---|
| about 20th Nov | Khandalla. | East & South Africa. |
| 20th Nov. | Bankura .. | Basrah via Verawal Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports |
| 22nd | Varsova .. | Basrah via Karachi |
| 23rd „ | Chakla .. | Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi. |
| 25th „ | Vita .. | Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & O'Mandvi, |
| 20th Dec. | Ellora .. | Mombassa |

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|
| aNagato Maru .. | 5901 | 16 Nov. | 27 Nov. |
| Hakozaki Maru .. | 10500 | .. .. | @27 „ |
| Yamagata Maru. | 3807 | 19 Nov. | 2 Dec. |
| Hakusan Maru .. | 10400 | .. .. | @11Dec |
| Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 30 Nov. | 14 Dec. |
| Kitano Maru .. | 8000 | .. .. | @25Dec |
| *Tokiwa Maru .. | 6?2 | 16 Dec. | 30 „ |
| Tokushima Maru | 5976 | 21 Dec. | 4 Jan. |
| Haruna Maru .. | 10500 | .. .. | @8an |
| Sado Maru .. | 5898 | 30 Dec | 13 an |

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers | Tons. | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseille |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atsuta Maru .. | 8000 | 28 Nov. | 15 Dec. |
| Kashima Maru .. | 10000 | 12 Dec. | 29 Dec. |
| Hakone Maru .. | 10500 | 26 Dec. | 12 Jan. |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| Steamers | Tons | From Hong-kong | From Kobe. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asama Maru .. | 22000 | Maiden 11 Dec. | 18 Dec. |
| Taiyo Maru .. | 22000 | 5 Jan. | 12 Jan. |

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
### O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

| Steamers. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|
| Shunko Maru .. | 8th Nov. | 22nd Nov. |
| Honolulu Maru.. | 24th Nov. | 6th Dec. |
| Shinnoh Maru .. | 9th Dec. | 21st „ |
| Ganges Maru .. | 25th Dec. 1930 | 7th Jan. |
| Sumatra Maru .. | 8th Jan. | 18th Jan. |

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22997.


# Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.

# Congress Number

of

# "Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

**The Art Section** will be its most striking feature.

The Congress Number issued in 1927 and 1928 evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

**The Front Page** will be an attractive picture in three colours.

The Number will afford

## Unique Opportunity to Advertisers

TO POPULARISE THEIR GOODS in every Part of the Country. As the number of pages reserved for advertisements is limited advertisers are requested to book their space immediately with

THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Customs House Road, :: :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.


## BANKING.


stablished THE 1895.

### Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, The Mall, Lahore.
Authorised Capital .... 1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital .... 50 Lacs.
Paid-up Capital: Rs. 31,23,157. Reserve Fund: Rs. 17,00,000.
Local Advisory Committee:—(1) Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), (2) Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and (3) Lala Kishen Prasad.
London Bankers:—The Midland Bank, Ltd., 5, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., 2.
American Bankers:—The Irving Trust Company, New York.
Branches:—Abonar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang, Ludhiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

Banking Business of very kind transacted.

AMAR NATH CHOPRA, M.A., LL.B., Manager.
MUK RAJ KHALIA, Managing Director.
Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.


## INSURANCE.


THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL Insurance Company, Limited.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

UNIVERSAL BUILDING, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents:—
M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.



# NATIONAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 1906)

HEAD OFFICE: 9, Old Court House St., Calcutta
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,35,00,000

LIFE POLICIES
LOW PREMIUMS
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

*Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for*
Children's Education or Marriage Provision,
*Bombay Branch*:—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.



PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR.
The BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1896.
OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE.
*For particulars apply to*:—
BOMBAY BRANCH, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

**Rupee ONE**

for First Twenty Words

AND

**ONE ANNA**

For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department. 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Two HINDU LADY GRADUATE, one strong in English, History and Geography on Rs. 110-130 a month, another strong in Mathematics on Rs. 130-150. One Matriculate knowing Hindi on Rs. 50-60 or a Hindi middle trained on Rs. 40-50. HONORARY MANAGER, Mahadevi Kanya Pathshala, Dehra Dun.
A 33126

WANTED—UNDERWRITERS AND AGENTS on decent Commission to sell Shares of a newly started Life Insurance Company. Strong Board of Directorate composing of businessmen of vast experience. Apply to Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS' AGENCY, 7, Mission Row, "B" Block, Calcutta.

WANTED.—Influential REPRESENTATIVES for a long established life Assurance Company for Bombay City and in all principal taluks of Khandesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra on liberal terms. Apply stating age, experience, references and turnover of business to Box No. 2387, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 33070

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily Edition with or without Sunday Edition or Sunday Edition only. Apply for Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless, Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Clock Tower, DELHI.
A R1974

## MEDICAL.

DEADLY PYORRHEA, Toothache, Gumboils etc., cured by PYRO-KILL, a well-known infallible herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials. Orders executed in strict rotation. Rs. 2 a phial. PARK CO., Kashmir.
T R2011

## PROFESSION.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

## MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.
M 32979

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 256, dated 22-9-1919 for twenty Ordinary Shares Nos. 114801|114820 standing on the name of Mr. Maganlal Nathalal Shah in THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY has been LOST or MISPLACED. Any claim in respect of these shares be notified to the Managing Agents "The Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd." Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate receipt will be issued to the party who has applied for the same.

LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Dated this 18th day of Nov., 1929.
R2010

### NOTICE TO JURORS.

—:o:—

WITH the exception of the gentlemen of the Common Jury, who are serving in the Dacoity case now going on before the Honourable Mr. Justice K. Kemp, other members of the Common Jury and all members of the Special Jury who were summoned for the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commenced its sittings on 10th September, 1929, are hereby informed that their presence at the said Sessions is no longer required.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 19th November, 1929.
33123

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. H. A. THATTE has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to MUSAJI DAWOODBHAI PATRAWALA. Any person having any claim or interest to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces of land with buildings standing thereon, situate on the East side of Tank Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 230 square yards or so and bearing Collector of Land Revenue Old Nos. 1680, 4947, New No. 8729, Old Survey Nos. 2710, 2719, New Survey No. 1119, Old Survey No. 1081, Byculla Division, and bearing Municipal Collector No. B Ward No. 383 and Street Nos. 45-47-49 and 51, and bounded on the East by Sweeper's passage, on the West by Tank Street, on the North by the house of K. B. Hakim Mahomed Dayam, and on the South by the house of Haji Abdul Satar.

Bombay, dated this 18th day of November, 1929.

Messrs. THATTE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
33122

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHIVJI POONJA KOTHARI and Bai GANGABAI, wife of Shivji Poonja have contracted with our client for absolute sale to him free from incumbrances of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, inheritance, residue, use trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 70, Medows Street, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as having been absolutely waived or abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax and Land or ground (the cess whereof has been redeemed) together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the eastern and northern sides of Naviwady Lane and Dady Seth Agiary Road respectively, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty square yards or thereabouts bearing part of Collector's Old No. 64, New Nos. 631 Old Survey No. 372, New Survey No. 294 and Cadastral Survey No. 1990 Bhuleshwar division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 4834 and Street old No. 1 and new No. 33 and bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Kalidas Motiram and others lately sold to Ramkrishna Keshav Shete and beyond that by the property of Maneckchand Panachand, on or towards the West by Naviwady Lane on or towards the North by the property of Trickamdas Dinnanathji Maneckji on or towards the South by the Public Road called the Dadyseth Agiary Road.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1929.

DESAI & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
33121

## AUCTION SALES.

### GANDHI AND CO.

SALE OF ALL STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE STATIONERY AND DRAWING MATERIAL STORES.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla Atorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Chimnaji Tullockchand & Co., and on account and at the risk of the Stationery and Drawing Material Stores the Mortgagors sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th November, 1929, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 140, Parsi Bazar Street:

All Stock-in-Trade of the stationery and Drawing Material Stores, consisting of papers, envelopes, fountain pens, pencils, rubbers, etc., also furniture of the said shop in one lot.

Goods on view. Terms: 25 per cent. Deposit.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHOIWADA, PAREL ROAD.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Sha Tulsaji Manrupji and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Shaikh Haji Hussein Shaikh Baba Miya, the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th day of August, 1925 and the further charge dated the 19th day of January 1926 made between the mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immovable property on TUESDAY, the 19th November, 1929 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Government Toka land together with the dwelling house situate at Parel Road, Bhoiwada, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 699 of Parel-Sewri Division and assessed by Municipality under F Ward No. 973 and Street No. 333 and the whole land containing by admeasurement 519 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Nanubhai and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Examiner Press Building Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

## AUCTION SALES.

### MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

THE SALE of BUNGALOW at Warden Road, advertised to take place (to-morrow) WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant is Postponed till further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY DAMAGED AFRICAN COTTON

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (THIS DAY) TUESDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 2 p.m. (S.T.) in Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co.'s Godown No. E'85 Sewree Cotton Dept, on account of the concerned:—

9 full pressed bales African cotton "B. R" quality (country damaged).

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT POONA.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAIN STREET, POONA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 324 of 1927 (Tejmal Bhagchand and Co., vs. Mahomed Yacoob and others) and pursuant to the Power of Sale given to the Receiver by a consent Decree dated 6th December 1927, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 1st December next at 1 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

An immovable property, consisting of a bungalow situate at Poona Laskar Main Street, bearing Municipal No. 297, about 2007 sq. ft. and bounded on the East by a Public passage, on the West by a lane, on the South by Mawji House and on the North by House No. 296.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kapadia and Shroff, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY (BUNGALOW WITH OUT HOUSES), AT WARDEN ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. N. C. Dalal & Co., Attorneys for Bai Fatmabai, wife of Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy Laljee, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee, Adambhoy Fazalbhoy and Anwarbhoy Fazalbhoy, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 4th September 1925 and Transfer of Mortgage dated the 25th August 1926, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the Premises:—

All that piece of free-hold land with the Southern and Eastern boundary walls and the trees, plants, and shrubs standing and growing thereon and together with the messuages, tenements and buildings also standing thereon situate at Warden Road, admeasuring about 3526 sq. yards, being a portion of the compound of the bungalow belonging to the estate of Dinshaw Dadabai Gandhi and forming part of the land bearing Collector's Old Nos. 91, etc., New Nos. A|796, etc., Old Survey Nos. 70, etc., New Survey No. A/7137, Cadastral Survey No. 684, Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward No. 3503 (2),Street No. 11-A and bounded on the East by the property of Pestonji Hormusji Cama, on the West by Warden Road, on the North by the remainder of the said property belonging to the estate of Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandhi and on the South by the property formerly of Nowroji Ardeshir Davar but now of Suleman Haji Ahmed Umar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. N. C. Dalal & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S PEPPERMINT MANUFACTURING FACTORY AT NESBIT ROAD, MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Nazerally Mahomedally Bagasji traded as Samsudin Nazerally (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (TUESDAY,, the 19th November, 1929, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the said Insolvent's factory near Police Court, Neshbit Road, Mazagaon, the following:—

One electric motor 15 h.p., shafting, pulleys, beltings, 2 specially made big brass pots, kadhais, bead and wooden trays, empty tins, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

## AUCTION SALES.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows St. Fort,
BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE PROPERTY of The United Silk and Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in Voluntary Liquidation) at Dharangaon, (Erandol Taluka). East Khandesh.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will under instructions of Messrs. Solomon and Co., Attorneys for the Liquidators of the United Silk and Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in Voluntary Liquidation) of Dharangaon, East Khandesh, and with the consent of Mortgagees, Messrs. Govindas Narayendas and Shivram Abaji Sakhalkar, sell by Public Auction on Sunday the 24th day of November 1929 at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at the above premises of the company the immoveable property of the company described in the schedule hereto together with the plant, machinery, tools, furniture and all other things appertaining to the said company that may be lying on the premises.

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land situate at Dharangaon, Taluka Erandol in the District of East Khandesh and Sub-District Dharangaon bearing Survey No. 510A, Pot Hissa No. 1, admeasuring about 5 Acres and 12 Gunthas, Assessment payable Rs. 10/ formerly and now Rs. 84.15 together with the mill buildings, servants' quarters, bungalow and other buildings standing thereon bearing Dharangaon Municipal No. 3984 and bounded on the North by the G. I. P. Railway Line, on the South by land bearing Survey No. 509 and 512, on the East by land bearing Pot Hissa No. 2 of the above Survey No. and on the West by the Dharni Nala and beyond that by land bearing Survey No. 511.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land together with all the messuages standing thereon situate at Dharangaon bearing Survey No. 510B. Pot Hissa No. 2, admeasuring about 1 Acre and 9 Gunthas, Assessment payable Rs. 19.9.7 and bounded on the North by the G. I. P. Railway Line, on the South by land bearing Survey No. 509 and 512, on the East by a road leading to the village of Palaskhed and on the West by land bearing Pot Hissa No. 1 of the above Survey Number, which said two pieces of land are together known as "Dharni Kathache Shet."

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Solomon and Co., Attorneys for the Liquidators, Nensey Building, Military Square Lane, Fort, or from the undersigned.

Attention of persons desirous of starting industrial concerns is drawn to this sale as the property is situate in Cotton and Seed growing district and as the mill building is not at present fitted up with machinery, ginning or weaving factory or oil mill can be set up within it.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

### MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 22nd November, 1929, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building St. Nos. 11, 14, 16, 9, 10, 12, 5, 7, 6, 8, 4 and 3, 80, Case Nos. 325, 326, 327-328, 329; Husseinkhan Khalifa Street and Chakla Street and Carnac Road.

MENESSE & CO.

### "GANDHI ASTROLOGER"

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1, each extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2, for businessmen, weekly details one year Rs. 10. Five years monthly details Rs. 7-8.

GANDHI JOTHISH NILAYAM,
Tiruttani, (Madras Presy.)

BEST AND GENUINE MAKARADWAJA.
Highly recommended by Eminent Physicians.
To be had of
GRAY & CO.
(General Order Suppliers),
21, Ashutosh Dey Lane,
CALCUTTA.
Price: Rs. 20, 32. 64 and 120 per tola. Quarter price to be sent with orders. (Eco.).

## AUCTION SALES.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF FRERE ROAD AND BROACH STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. W. E. Mawhood, W. Lomax and C. E. Hitchings of Messrs. Gibbon and Co. of London, the Owners, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st November, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION:—All that piece or parcel of Port Trust leasehold land or ground, lying and being at the corner of Frere Road and Broach Street, on the Elphinstone Land Estate of the Bombay Port Trust, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 355-5|9 square yards (according to the Cadastral Survey Register 360 square yards) registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 55 of the Prince's Dock Division registered by the Bombay Port Trust formerly under Rent Roll No. 93 and now under Rent Roll No. 1041, together with the messuage, tenement, godown or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 4447, Street Nos. formerly 132-134 and now 90, 1, 1A, 3, 5, 7, 9, 9A, Frere Road, and Broach Street, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Broach Street aforesaid, on or towards the South by other land of the Bombay Port Trust leased to Meghji Vallabhdas, on or towards the East by Frere Road aforesaid, and on or towards the West by other land of the Bombay Port Trust leased to Govindji Bharmal and Kanji Motibhai, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of Mcolji Haridas and were occupied by his tenants and are now in the possession of the Vendors and are occupied by their tenants.

NOTE:—The above property is held by the Vendors as Lessees under a Lease dated the 4th June, 1929, granted by the Bombay Port Trust to them for the period of 50 years commencing from the 31st May, 1929

For further particulars and for conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office at 19-19, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

THE
Bombay Life—
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Established in India 1908)

It will be worth year while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agent:

For particulars please write to:—
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.

70-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS.
LATEST AMERICAN INVENTION.
Substitute for real Diamonds.
Excels even Genuine Diamonds in Glittering. Proof against Fire, Steel File, and Nitric Acid.
Cut Glasses like Genuine Diamonds.
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SAJAN & Co.
TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS
SUPPLIERS TO GOVERNMENT P.W.D. & NATIVE STATES
FORT - BOMBAY
18, Old Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

## AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 AND 10 P.M.
WARNER SHORTS
5 STAR TURNS 5
ALSO PARAMOUNT'S ALL TALKING—ALL SINGING
NIGHT CLUB
SEE—HEAR—MEET
25 Great Stars 25
From
BROADWAY'S HIT MUSICAL SHOWS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 AND 10 P.M.
A WONDERFUL ATTRACTION
ROWINA and DANDOLO
Acrobatic Dancers
From the FOLIES BERGERE and MOULIN ROUGE PARIS.
In conjunction with "SUN RISE"
A Wm. Fox Super Picture.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
ITALIAN GRAND OPERA CO.
Presents
"MIGNON"
Booking at Rose & Co.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE ONE and ONLY
"BROADWAY"
After a Phenomenal Two Weeks Run at The Excelsior.

THE RIALTO
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Daily at 6-30, 8|5 and 10 p.m.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY At 6-30, and 10 P.M.
JOHN GILBERT
In the Latest
M.-G.-M. PICTURE
12 MILES OUT.
8 Parts
Thrills—Gasps—and the Sweetest Romance in the World! with
ERNEST TORRENCE
JOAN CRAWFORD

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE
The Charm of Indian Basseeta
FUL DANANA OIL
BOMBAY

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Public meeting, Jinnah Hall, for boycott of Whitley Commission, Mr. Ginwalla presiding, 6-40 p.m.

Special meeting, Standing Committee of Corporation 3-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 21

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 23.

S.S. "Macedonia" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

The Mahalakshmi Races, Winter Meeting, 1st Day.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Common and Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office, to-day (Tuesday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.):—(1) Confirmation of the minutes of last meeting. (2) To consider and adopt the Secretaries' annual report and audited statements of accounts, and (3) Any other business with the permission of the chair.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. & O. Mail steamer "Ranpura" arrived London on Friday, the 15th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from London of 14th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 16th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from London of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 3-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 22nd instant.

The "Rajputana" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 a.m. the same day.

Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall's American-Indian Line steamer s.s. "City of Baroda" is arriving with passengers from New York and Marseilles. Passengers will land at Alexandra Dock on arrival of the steamer on the morning of the 21st instant.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.—Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday, at 8-30 p.m.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.—The 5th Annual General Body Meeting of the above Samaj will be held on Sunday (the 24th instant), at 9 a.m. (S. T.), in the Samaj premises, No. 1 Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G. I. P.). Resolutions to be moved in the General Body meeting should be notified to the Secretary, on or before the 21st instant.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.—A Special Meeting of the Standing Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 2-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the further consideration of the Establishment Schedule received with the Budget Estimates for the year 1930-31.

TENANT OWNERSHIP HOUSING.—There will be a special general meeting to-day (Tuesday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the "Improvement Trust Hall, Fort, Bombay, under the auspices of the Bombay Ownership Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute, when Mr. Framji Bilia, Civil Engineer, will preside. Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni will explain the "Advantages of Tenant Ownership system for the middle class Tenants" and will support the Bill recently introduced by Mr. Huseinally Rahimatoolla in the Bombay Legislative Council for amending the existing Improvement Trust and Municipal Act so as to enable the Improvement Trust and the Bombay Municipality to grant Loans to Tenants for "Ownership Housing Movement" in the Municipal Area.

The meeting is open to all middle class Tenants living in Bombay and Suburbs.
(S. T.).

CAPT. B. P. DARUWALLA.—On Wednesday, the 13th instant, a private "At-Home" was given to Capt. B. P. Daruwalla by the patients and inmates of Dr. Bahdurji's Sanatorium, Deviali, in appreciation of his valuable services to the Sanatorium as a Medical Superintendent which post he resigned a month back.

Messrs. C. N. Bhesania and J. D. Engineer eulogised the services rendered to the Sanatorium and presented him with a nice "Silver Vase and Flowers" on behalf of the Sanatorium.

Capt. B. P. Daruwalla gave a suitable reply and thanked them for all they did for him.

## THAKURDWAR TRAGEDY.

—:o:—

### Coroner Jury's Verdict.

#### PLEA FOR STRICTER EXAMINATION

"We are unanimously of opinion that the collapse of the house was due to the joints of the beams being in a rotten condition. Looking to the rotten condition of the repair carried out by the landlord it was his duty to get the building examined by professional architects. The municipality should also immediately amend the law making periodical examination of the buildings of over 40 years, every five years and new building every 10 years." This was the verdict of the Coroner's jury on the death of the five persons who last their lives in the collapse of a four storeyed building at Thakurdwar which took place on the 15th of October last.

The victims were: Mr. and Mrs. Merwanji Framji Coomans, Mrs. Burjorji Mama, Mrs. Soonabai Furdoonji Parbhoo and Mrs. Manekbai Dossabhai Munshi.

Mr. D. H. Nanavatty, solicitor of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, solicitors, appeared on behalf of the relatives of Mrs. Mama, whilst Mr. Kotwal appeared for the landlord of the house.

On Monday, Burjorji Dhunjishaw Mistry examined by the Coroner said that he lived in the building in question for about a year on the second floor. Last April he complained to the landlord about a certain arch for repair which was attended to.

Coroner: Why did you stay there if the house was in a dangerous condition? Witness: I did not know that the house would collapse.

To Mr. Nanavatty witness said when he complained to the landlord, his son insulted him (witness) and told him not to make a fuss.

The jury returned a verdict as above.

## UNTOUCHABLES CELEBRATE DIVALI

—:o:—

### Ratanben's Exhortation For Self-Education.

The Antyajas of Bombay hailed the advent of the Hindu New Year at a large gathering of the members of the community convened by the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee on Sunday evening in the Maidan opposite the Gold Mohor Mills, Dadar Main Road.

In the unavoidable absence of Seth Narayanlal Bansilal who was out of Bombay, Srimati Ratanben Mehta of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha presided.

#### WAITING FOR ADVENT OF NEW LIFE.

Several speakers including a few Antyajas addressed the gathering on the new life that was visible in the "untouchable" community and wished it every success in its struggle against inequity and injustice and take its rightful place in the fold of Hindu society.

A pleasant programme of dialogues by school children and 'garba' dance by girls, which was very much appreciated, was gone through.

#### RATANBEN DISTRIBUTES PRIZES.

Srimati Ratanben then distributed prizes to the boys and girls who took part in the dialogues and 'garba.' The prizes were in the form of khadi cloth provided by Seth Narayanlal Bansilal. Sweets were also distributed to the children.

Before dispersing the gathering Srimati Ratanben felicitated the Antyajas on the advent of the New Year. The demand for temple-entry and satyagraha, move of which they heard so much now-a-days were, she remarked, symptomatic of the new life pulsating the neglected and so far despised section of the Hindu community.

#### NOT SO SOON

She was in full sympathy with the movement; but, said the speaker, those who were talking of launching "satyagraha" as the immediate course of action had to realise the full gravity and implications of the move they were taking. Without sound and strong organisation and proper agitation to enlist public sympathy it was futile to talk of Satyagraha.

She pointed out as an instance the Bardoli satyagraha. When they had organised themselves in the manner the brave peasants of Bardoli had done, the relentless orthodoxy of to-day would feel powerless to defy the righteous demands. She then exhorted the Antyajas to plan on with the education of their children and hoped that by the time the year was out they would have a better record of work to their credit.

The gathering then dispersed.

## HIGH COURT.

—:o:—

### MANDVI DACOITY CASE.

#### Prosecution Case.

At the Criminal sessions of the High Court, the trial commenced of twelve persons who were charged with committing a dacoity with armed weapons at Mandvi on 17th August, 1928.

The accused are the same group of persons whose trial was concluded last Friday in connection with a number of other dacoities. The Mandvi dacoity which was not included in that trial is now being tried separately with a new jury.

The prosecution alleged that on receipt of information that a Mahomedan sugar merchant at Mandvi had daily large sums of money at his pedhi', the approver who was one of the gang made acquaintance with the mehta (clerk) of the merchant, Jugaldas (the 12th accused in the case), and proposed to him to join in the conspiracy to rob his master. Jugaldas suggested that they might rob the man who used to carry the casn from the 'pedhi' to his master's home in the evening. On 17th August, 1928, Jugaldas informed the gang "that a large sum was received in the 'pedhi' that day, and it would be taken to his master's home. Accordingly when a coolie was carrying the cash, some of the accused who were lying in ambush on the way attacked him and wounded the man on his arm with a revolver shot. They snatched away a bag containing over Rr. 22,000 and decamped with the booty. Jugaldas, the mehta who was also in the game and was accompanying the coolie, ran away as the struggle started, and later he was discovered hiding behind a motor car and shouting that he was wounded and was dying. He represented to his master that he was attacked by the gang and robbed of the cash. He was sent to the hospital where it was found that he had received no injuries at all.

The approver is giving evidence in the case.

## CHARGE OF COUNTERFEITING KING'S COINS.

—:o:—

### Accused Acquitted.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Rangnekar, at the fourth Criminal sessions of the High Court, on Monday in the case in which Dharamchand Hathichand, a Hindu, was charged with being in possession of instruments for counterfeiting coin. The jury returned a divided verdict, eight finding him not guilty, and one finding him guilty. His Lordship agreeing with the verdict of the majority acquitted the accused.

The case for the Crown was that on receipt of certain information the police arrested one Bhikalal, who was found in possession of a counterfeit coin. On the latter's information, one Shankerlal Hirji was arrested by the police, and on Shankerlal's information Dharamchand was arrested. On searching the room of Dharamchand near Kharakuva, the police found some silver dust, moulds and other instruments for counterfeiting coin in an open wooden box in a loft. Dharamchand and Shankerlal were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who discharged Shankerlal and committed Dharamchand to stand his trial at the Criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court.

#### THE DEFENCE.

The defence was that the room was in possession of Shankerlal and the accused. Shankerlal had access to the room and he had a separate key with him. The accused alleged that Shankerlal might have placed the articles in the loft.

## BOMBAY EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOS IN SIND.

KARACHI, Nov. 13.

The Hon. Mr. Pradhan, Finance Member to the Government of Bombay, accompanied by Mrs. Pradhan, arrived here yesterday morning and left the same evening. The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, General Member of the Bombay Executive Council has completed his tour of the flooded areas of Karachi and Nawabshah districts and has gone to Larkana, from where he proceeds to Sukkur to inspect the Barrage works.—A. P.

## "LIBERTY" DIRECTORATE.

—:o:—

COMPANY TRANSFORMED INTO LIMITED CONCERN.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

"Liberty" newspaper has been transformed into a limited company from to-day with Rs. 5 lakhs of capital and an influential board of directors consisting of Dr. B. C. Roy, Kumar Debendralala Khan, Sjts. Nirmal Chandar Chunder, Prabhudayal Himatsingh, Nalinranjan Sarkar, Saratchandra Bose, Kumarkrishna Kumar and Subashchandra Bose.—Free Press.

## CRICKET AND CRICKETERS

### "The Case Of Vijaya Merchant."

(By ESJIAAREN.)

Like the case of Lena Smith, the case of Vijaya Merchant, the Quadrangular Hope of the Hindus, is of "Now or Never."

This may sound a bit of exaggeration; in reality it is not so. This year is the psychologial moment for this young Hindu player to appear in the Quadrangular Tournament to assist his side and to begin his career, which is a promising one.

In fact, Vijaya should have appeared in the Big Match last year but for the intervention of Prince Dulip; and between the two, of course, there was no choice.

Merchant's success altogether this year is of a phenomenal character as far as one day matches under Indian conditions are concerned: If he is outclassed by any Hindu player this year it is by Jai alone, and my readers will bear in mind that Jai has ten years of cricket behind him.

BATSMAN OF THE FUTURE.

Vijaya is still in his teens. This is the critical time when first class cricket must be hammered into him, for him to be the batsman of the future.

Many a player is competing with Vijaya for the place in the Hindu XI. To put in the plainest and briefest manner there is no comparison between them. Vijaya is a batsman of class, not to be judged by average.

Would you like to know to what class Vijaya belongs? He belongs to the same class as the lion-hearted cricketer from the North, namely, Lieut. Vazir Ali.

I do not know if Vijaya has taken Vazir Ali as his model. If he has done so, he has done probably the wisest thing. Both are nothing if they are not solid and Vijaya will be an equally successful first cricket man as the Muslim player.

I for one would like to take this promising youngster on my side, even if he scores ducks and ducks in succession, which of course he will not do. For a better and sounder player amongst the youngsters of Bombay I have not yet seen.

PATEL, THE PARSI BOWLER.

I do not understand why some papers as well as some players are trying "to boot" Patel. The first word about Patel is, he is a "throw" bowler; the last word about Patel is, he is a "throw" bowler; and there the matter must finally end.

## MOVE TO REMOVE GOLD EMBARGO.

—:o:—

### Japan Negotiates With Bank In Britain And America.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF CREDIT OF 100 MILLION YEN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Tokyo.—The Finance Minister made a statement that a contract for the establishment of a credit of 100 million yen in connection with the release of the gold embargo had been negotiated with a bank in Britain and America, and would be signed shortly. The Finance Minister said he would shortly make a preliminary announcement on the removal of the embargo and that there would be no need to raise money rates after lifting the embargo.—Reuter.

## FORMATION OF "CONGRESS UNION PARTY."

—:o:—

### A Contradiction.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The Free Press of India is authorised to contradict the report appearing in the papers about the formation of a new Political Party styled "Congress Union Party" headed by Mr. Sen Gupta and his followers.

It is understood that there was only a proposal to that effect on Saturday, but on the strong advice of Mr. Sen Gupta, the idea was dropped. Mr. Sen Gupta's Group, it is stated, will function as the Opposition to the party now in power, but there is no idea of going outside or against the Congress principles and programme.—Free Press.

## Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate ... | 17.69 |
| To-day's opening rate... | 17.62 |
| Difference ..... | —.07 |
| To-day's closing rate ... | 17.42 |
| Difference ..... | —.27 |

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Nov. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate ... | 9.38 |
| To-day's opening rate ... | 9.46 |
| Difference ..... | plus .08 |
| To-day's closing rate ... | 9.34 |
| Difference ..... | —.04 |

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach A.-M. ..... Rs. 319-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Nov. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver ready ..... | 22 11 0 |
| Higher ..... | 0 2 0 |
| Silver forward ..... | 22 14 0 |
| Higher ..... | 0 1 0 |

Tone of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st settlement ..... | 51 13 0 |
| 2nd settlement ..... | 51 13 0 |

## ITALIAN OPERA.

—:o:—

### CAVALLENA RUSTICANA AND PAGLIACCI STAGED.

Sig Carpi's Company played to a fairly crowded house last night. "Cavallena Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" were the works chosen from their repertory of Italian operas. The "Rustic Cavalier" is perhaps Mascaign's only work of note. Its music is both passionate and virile and is reminiscent of Sicily.

The interpretation of the work was entrusted to a strong cast. Sig. Tumrinello played the lover Twindu and sang really well throughout. Sig. Casarosa and Signorita Bodini sang and acted well in their respective parts. The latter as Santuzza was called upon to do some heavy singing, but her sweet soprano lost nothing in quality and volume of tone. The famous intermezzo played when the stage was empty gave Sig. Ceccarelli an opportunity to show what a consummate musician he is.

Most people are familiar with the plot of highly successful two act opera written by Leoncavallo. It has numbers popular and baritone to great effect.

The Prologue was sung by Sig. Reali, a firm favourite with local opera fans, he used his powerful bantone to great effect.

Sig. Giovannoni sang "Vesti La Grubba" with great enthusiasm and conviction and appeared to quite enjoy his part.

Nedda was played by Sig. Ferreri. She has a soprano of beautiful quality and sang with great feeling.

To-day the Company stages "Mignon."

LALAJI'S ANNIVERSARY IN VILA PARLA.—A public meeting of the citizens of Vila Parla was held on Sunday last in Liberty Lodge to celebrate the first anniversary of the Lion of the Punjab, under the Presidentship of Sjt. G. D. Bhatt.

Amongst manifold activities of the deceased patriot, that of amelioration of depressed classes was most dear to his heart.—So the proceedings of the meeting commenced with 'Bhajan' by the inmates ("untouchables") of the Shradhananda Nivasa.

Messrs. V. P. Jani Shringarpure, Bakshi, Bhadkamkar and Virchandbhai, then dealt with the various aspects of Lalaji's life, and exhorted the audience to complete the unfinished work of the illustrious leader.

Sjt. G. D. Bhatt in conclusion wound up the proceedings by reviewing the present political situation and citing the example from Lalaji's life said that immense sacrifices were required to win freedom for the nation. He appealed to the youth especially, not to swerve an inch from the position they have already taken up last year in Calcutta, and asked them to keep themselves prepared for offering their services at the altar of the motherland.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.—The P. & O. Mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at 10-0 p.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 3 a.m. the following day.

## POLITICS OF GRANT AND POLITICS OF GROWTH.

—:o:—

### B. C. PAL'S LECTURE AT VILE PARLE.

VILE PARLE, 18.

Politics of Grant and the Politics of Growth was the theme of Mr. B. C. Pal's address delivered at Vile Parle in Parle Tilak Vidyajaya on Sunday morning last under the auspices of the Vile Parle Sporting and Literary Association. Barrister Chagla Presided. The large audience followed the lecture with rapt attention.

Mr. Pal said he was considered moderate. He belonged to the school of thought which believed that politics was something which had to do with the actualities of life and not merely with the idealities. They always protested against political mendicancy. With them nationalism was not merely a political domga or doctrine, it was the guilding up of a politically dead nation. They worked for the growth of self-governing Dominion Status; they never asked for the grant of Dominion Status. And self-governing Dominion Status was nothing less than independence.

#### POLITICAL GROWTH THROUGH SYNTHESIS AND RECONCILIATION.

Since the revolution brought about by the last world war, the world moving towards a larger and larger combination aiming ultimately to hhe federation of universal humanity when war drums will not beat and there shall be universal peace. Great Britain if she is to live as a world power will no longer be able to maintain her position by keeping India outside the comity of free nations. The whole British Empire would have to be reconstituted on a proper and a real federal basis and India will be represented on her own right on equal terms not only with the dominions but with Great Britain herself. Great Britain must do it in her own interest not out of generosity. That was what he understood by Dominion Status. India must therefore grow from a cultural nation to a political nation which could only be done by synthesis and reconciliation.

### *STATE PEOPLE AND VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.*

—:o:—

#### REPUDIATE "PRINCES' ARROGANT CLAIM" TO REPRESENT THEM.

The Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference met in the office of the Conference on Saturday, the 16th November, at 6 p.m.

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

(1) a. The Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference appreciates the efforts of H. E. the Viceroy in his now famous announcement to create a favourable atmosphere in India for the solution of the constitutional Problem and accords its support to the Delhi Manifesto of the leaders issued in response to the gesture of the Government.

b. This Committee welcomes the decision of the British Government to discuss the problem of constitutional relations of British India with the Indian States with the representatives of British India and Indian States, and trusts that H. E. the Viceroy will issue invitations to the representatives of the people of the Indian States to sit in the Round Table Conference in view of the heavy stakes of the people of the States in the grave issues likely to be decided therein.

c. This Committee deplores the attitude of the leaders of all parties who met at Delhi, in not emphasising the necessity of a proper and adequate representation of the people of the States, in their Delhi Manifesto, but trusts that it was all done through inadvertence, and that they will take an early opportunity of making it clear that there can be no practical and final discussion of the constitutional relations of the States with British India without an effective participation of the representatives of the people of the States in them.

#### "PRINCES' ARROGANT CLAIM."

(2) a. This Committee strongly repudiates the arrogant claim of the Princes recently enunciated by H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner to pose as the natural representatives of the people of the States from times immemorial, as emanating from those who have forfeited all rights to represent their people, even if such rights ever existed, by their irresponsible and autocratic system of administration, in their States.

(b) This Committee resents the indirect statement of H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner about the unwillingness and unpreparedness of the Princes to sit on the same table with the representatives of the people of the States, considers His Highness's fancied objections as preposterous and surprising in view of his own previous definition of "State" and trusts the Princes will not place any obstacles in the way of the proper representation of all interests in determining the future constitution of India as a whole.

## Money Market.

—:o:—

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

B. C. RATE.
T. T. 1|5 13|16.
D. D. 1|5 27|32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 7-8 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16. January
Banks Buying T T 1|5 29|32 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29 32 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|4 Two Mails.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 1st 13th Dec.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1-6 5-16 20-27 December

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T. f. 276 1|4.
Banks Selling T T 276.
Banks Buying T. T. 274-1|2.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 917
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 135.
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 3/4.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 122 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 151 1/4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3|4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 7|8.

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87 5/8 16th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/2 7/8 16th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/32 16th inst.
London/Paris 123.85 16th inst.
London/Belgium 34.870 16th inst
London/Switzerland 25.16 16th inst.
London/Italy 95.20 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4.4.11 1/2 15th inst. £4.4.11 1/2 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 9/16 15th inst. 22 9/16 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 9/16 15th inst. 22 13/16 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 49 5/8 15th inst. 49 13/16 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 17/32 p.c. 15th inst. 5 1/2 p.c. 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 1/2 p.c. 15th inst. 5 1/2 p.c. 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 6 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1-3/4 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos. 3-1/2 per cent. 6 Mos. 4-3/4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/2.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90|10.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 90/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 77.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/11.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86|14.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 98-2

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|10.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs 95/10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/1/6.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/8.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105-14

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/7.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-4.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES.—20th November settlement 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68.2/0 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/1/6.

Tone of Market: Dull.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1929.

## THE LEADERS' CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

At the Leaders' Conference at Allahabad those who are for unconditional acceptance of Government's offer seem to have been conspicuous by their absence. We hope they realise now at least that they are quite out of court at a representative conference. The leaders at Allahabad had practically to choose between two courses, unconditional rejection of Government's offer and its conditional acceptance, the conditions being stated more definitely than in the Delhi manifesto. The former course seems to have been strongly urged by the Independence school of thought, including even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who but a few days ago had signed the Delhi manifesto on the basis of conditional acceptance. We cannot understand how any Congressmen who have committed themselves to the Calcutta resolution keeping the door open for negotiations with Government till the end of the year can in consistency now bang the door against any negotiations before the expiry of the period allowed for negotiations. It is neither fair nor expedient to regard Government's present non-acceptance of the Congress demand as a positive rejection of that demand. It is quite probable that the demand will not be complied with before the end of the year. If it should come to that, the responsibility for the consequences would be on the Government. It is a tactical error for Congressmen to anticipate events and take upon themselves the responsibility for breaking off negotiations when an opportunity is offered to them.

It seems probable, however, that the proposal to reject Government's offer unconditionally will not receive the support of a majority of leaders at the Conference. The task of the Conference will then be to re-state the conditions attached to the Delhi manifesto. According to an Associated Press there appear to be two groups of leaders, suggesting varying conditions. One group, represented by Dr. Sapru, is understood to press for a reaffirmation of the Delhi manifesto and reiteration of the demand for a general amnesty as an essential condition for a proper atmosphere for the Round Table Conference. If the message is reliable, it is surprising indeed that this group makes no mention about the composition of the Conference and its terms of reference. The other group, led by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ansari, is said to be insistent on an amnesty being a condition precedent to co-operation at the Conference as also on the condition that the Conference should discuss not the question of when Dominion Status is to be established but should be called upon to frame a scheme of Dominion Status. The surprise in this case, assuming the accuracy and completeness of the report, is that there is no mention about the composition of the Conference. It is felt that, if once the Conference is called upon to frame a scheme of Dominion Status, it is not quite necessary that Congressmen should have predominant representation at the Conference? Or is the proposition attributed to Mahatmaji and Dr. Ansari a compromise between those who insist on maximum conditions and those who are content with a minimum? We cannot anticipate the decisions of the Conference. But we strongly feel that all the conditions implied in the Delhi manifesto should be explicitly stated in the revised one. It must not be forgotten, however, that any set of conditions will only remain on paper unless we develop the power to make them irresistible. The latest reports received last night show that there are two draft resolutions by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru before the Conference, reiterating the Delhi Manifesto and postponing consideration of the question to the end of December. That is the view of the matter we have urged in these columns over and over again as being the wisest and most expedient in the circumstances for the country to adopt and we trust it will ultimately prevail at the Allahabad Conference.

## "EXCEPTIONAL METHODS"

—:o:—

The notoriously partial attitude of the British authorities in Palestine towards the Jewish population and the baselessness of the charge repeatedly made in the British Imperialist Press that the Arabs have been the aggressors in the recent disturbances were well brought out in the evidence before the Shaw Committee of Inquiry into them, by Mr. Luke, the Acting Governor at the time the riots occurred. He admitted that he did permit the Jew procession to the Wailing Wall but he emphasized that he did not permit "a demonstration with flags in military formation". But the Jews did not "agree to the stipulation" and Mr. Luke told the Committee that "although Muslims obeyed his request to forbear from interference, they afterwards felt that their forbearance had been taken advantage of, and organised a counter-demonstration". This gives an inkling into how the trouble started and it testifies also to the grave provocation the Arabs suffered.

The whole policy underlying the Balfour Declaration is, in fact, such as to provoke the Arabs and make them feel that in their own land they are to be systematically pushed to the wall in favour of the Jews. In a clever and searching analysis of the Declaration and the efforts of Lord Balfour to justify it, the "Falastin", an Arab newspaper published in Jaffa, quotes chapter and verse to prove that the essence of British policy is to support the case of the Jews as against the Arabs. It quotes Lord Balfour, who remarked, when he was accused of creating a policy of divide and rule in Palestine, that "the case of the Jews was absolutely exceptional, and must be treated by exceptional methods". The Arabs justly claim that there should be no "exceptional methods" in Palestine in favour of a particular community but equality of opportunity for all. They claim self-determination for their land and it is significant that Lord Balfour gave the whole show away when he admitted that "if you apply that principle (of self-determination) logically and honestly, it is to the majority of the existing population of Palestine that its future destinies should be committed." But with Balfourian nonchalance he added "There is a technical ingenuity in this plea and on technical grounds I neither can nor desire to provide the answer". The British policy is thus condemned as hopeless, illogical and hypocritical through the utterances of the author of the notorious Declaration. The way out of the impasse is for Britain to relinquish its mandate, and if it refuses to take this just step, it is for the League of Nations to cancel it and to secure the establishment in Palestine of a genuine form of self-government.

## IMPOLITIC.

—:o:—

The latest news as regards the acute Native discontent in South Africa is that the police raided for the third time the Native quarters in the city "with the object of stemming lawlessness". Seven hundred persons have been arrested. But it is open to serious doubt whether the long pent-up discontent of the Natives, which can be traced to the rabid outbreak of anti-Native feeling at the last general election in South Africa amongst the White settlers and to the policy of the Hertzog Government in promoting anti-Native legislation, can be quelled by the ruthless method of police raids and wholesale arrests. That the Natives have a grievance is recognised even by the Smuts' Party. They apprehend that encroachments are to be made under the proposed legislation on their facilities for ownership of land, on their opportunities for employment in certain kinds of manual labour and—what they feel most bitterly in the Cape Province—on their franchise rights. The cry of the White Nationalist South Africans during election times that "Black domination" would follow "unless the non-European franchise was reformed" caused the gravest resentment amongst the Natives who decided to hit back when exuberant White settlers conducted "reprisals" amongst them. They have followed this up by a declaration of passive resistance in the proposal to refuse to pay taxes. The Hertzog Government will be well advised to investigate their grievances through a Commission of Enquiry commanding the confidence of the Natives, instead of alienating them further with doses of "resolute Government". It will be highly impolitic for General Hertzog and his colleagues to allow them to be hounded after as "Communists".

## LOSS OF A "FATHER."

—:o:—

In the death of Mr. T. P. O'Connor the House of Commons has lost its "Father" and British journalism one of its foremost and versatile devotees. "T. P." sat in the Commons continuously since 1880 when he was returned from Galway and soon became a prominent member of that brilliant band of resourceful obstructionists led by Mr. Parnell. Later he stood for the Scotland Division of Liverpool which he continued to represent until his death. The oldest member of the House, he had friends amongst all parties and was most assiduous in his attendance at the debates. He had made it his life-work to study the shifting and absorbingly interesting changes in the Parliamentary scene and to make a running commentary upon them in the daily Press, in a style which was remarkable for its playful wit and acuteness of observation. As a journalist, the Irish patriot made his mark first on a Tory paper in the capacity of a humble reporter on twenty shillings a week. He steadily rose in his profession and supplemented his journalistic activities by writing political biographies and surveys of political movements. His energy was amazing, his extraordinarily rich store of political and Parliamentary incidents was always readily available to the humblest member of the journalist's craft and he died literally in harness continuing his weekly contribution on "Men, Women and Memories" to the "Sunday Times" right up to the moment of his passing away. Truly a remarkable career.

## TOWARDS DEMOCRACY.

—:o:—

The Select Committee of the Madras Legislative Council on the Bill to amend the District Municipalities Act is understood to have recommended some important reforms. One of them is the introduction of adult franchise in all municipalities irrespective of their size or importance in order, evidently, to make the local bodies thoroughly representative and democratic. Another reform is the exclusion of village officers, Government pleaders and such other servants of Government from standing for election to municipal councils. This provision is obviously calculated to eliminate the undue influence of Government and to safeguard the self-governing character of the municipalities. The Select Committee is also understood to have decided in favour of the removal of the disqualification of those convicted of political offences or offences not involving moral turpitude from standing as candidates for election to Councils. Whether or not any of the reforms are accepted by Government, they are important as indicative of the trend and force of public opinion in the country.

# HOW TO IMPROVE INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

## WANTED AGRICULTURAL MISSIONARIES.

(BY KHAN BAHADUR JACOB B. ISRAEL, B.A.)

IV.*

I proceed now to detail the means to attain village uplift in every way and thus to secure a position for agriculturists of augmented means from lands and a happy and peaceful existence. This is the master key to end feuds both about a just fixing and an easy and cheerful recovery of land revenue. The foundation for the superstructure of self-rule we are now raising in India will thus be really what it should be. The voice of the people governing themselves will thus emanate from the root source of the governed in the country, 99 per cent of whom are at present really devoid of independent judgment as regards the representation of their own rights.

**THE FIRST STEP.**

The first step is education in all its branches needed for agricultural uplift.

For this we depend at present solely on Government and semi-Government bodies.

Experience of nearly a century past has shown that these agencies have proved quite inadequate for the needs of a vast agricultural country. After years of effort, education and knowledge have not even reached sufficiently the upper stratum of the urban population and the vast village agricultural population is as yet practically untouched. In Christian countries in the West the devotional and highly trained priestly class has achieved the uplift of their flock in an admirable manner. The village pastor or priest is everything to the people. He gets them educated, guides them and raises them in morals for honest work and fidelity to neighbours and the country. He shows them the ways of all kinds of industry and employment of time and leads them to a self-dependent and happy existence. Our priests in India are numerous in almost all the creeds and classes, but instead of getting from them what is due towards the uplift of the country we have to spend vast amounts in maintaining them without the slightest return.

**WANTED—AGRICULTURAL MISSIONARIES.**

With various religious castes and creeds existing in India it is impossible to create a class of priesthood analogous to what exists in Christendom in the west. But, we can create a class of agricultural missionaries, both men and women, ready to work on a bare maintenance wage among the village agricultural and other classes, including those who live in the jungles, on about the same lines as the Christian missionaries work for their followers and also for others coming under their influence. The admirable uplift work done by both Catholic and Protestant Foreign Missionaries can be seen in various parts of India and purely Indian Mission work can be seen in the Mission of the Rev. R. Modak of Ahmednagar. Wonderful energy and perseverance are bestowed on this work for the general uplift of humanity.

It is such missionary work alone that can achieve the object we want to attain for agricultural and rural India. We have immense funds in all kinds of religious institutions from which we can train and maintain suitably a class of such Missionaries with far-reaching effects on general uplift in India. As it is, all such funds are lying either almost unused or are used for purposes far from useful and beneficial to the country.

A practical furtherance of this view of mine has been my ideal for years past, but, I have received no response. Once I went to Meherbawa of Arangaon near Ahmednagar to suggest to him the starting of an Educative Agricultural Mission out of the vast charitable funds he was reported to be in possession. I

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared on July 8, July 16, and August 17, respectively.

# A PARALLEL GOVERNMENT.

## ITS NEED.

(BY DR. S. A. BANKER.)

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta in delivering his presidential address at the third session of Tippera Youth Conference made a very wise and practical statement which should have been put into practice few years back.

He said: "I am of opinion that the time has come when the Congress should be converted into a full-fledged National Government and I hope steps in this direction will be taken at Lahore. Let the Congress take up all the nation-building activities which properly belong to the Government of the country and function as parallel institution....." "Let the Working Committee of the Congress correspond to the Cabinet which will be competent to discharge the functions of the highest Executive body of the Nation and which will consist of members in charge of the many-sided activities which a National Government may be calculated upon to undertake." Four years back I wrote an article in "Sanj Vartman" Parsi New Year Number of September 1925 on "Swaraj, How to attain it," where I elaborately suggested such a constitution and in that article I aimed at a peaceful attainment of Swaraj without coming in clash with the existing Government.

If at the next Congress such a scheme were initiated without wasting powder and shot on unnecessary diatribes against the existing Government our purpose of attainment of Dominion Status and eventually a practically independent Government within the Empire will be speedily attained. Rioting, bomb-throwing and ides of murder for attainment of Independence should be driven away from the minds of our countrymen. Murder is the action of a coward, and is like achieving our aim by knocking down a man by hitting below the belt. It is unsportsmanlike and I am sure however patriotic an action it may be thought by the doer, it is mean, contemptible, and unrighteous in the eyes of the Almighty.

**THE CONSTITUTION.**

In my article on Swaraj I suggested the creation of (1) Bharat Durbar consisting of a hundred members forming a Central Council, the members being elected by Provincial Councils, (2) a President elected by the Provincial Councils for three years, (3) a Durbar-e-Khas, a Cabinet elected by the Bharat Durban consisting of ten members to be entrusted with various offices. Foreign experts should be asked to give advice in the commencement, the final aim being the attainment of Swaraj on Dominion Status, on the same level of equality with the other Dominions, (4) election to membership should never be on communal basis but, on merit alone, and all the members to be sworn in, not to betray the great trust bestowed on them, (5) a Bharat Durbar Fund to be started for the maintenance of Bharat Durbar, Durbar-e-Khas (Cabinet) and Mulki Durbar (Provincial Councils). The funds for the Bharat Durbar, etc., to be collected from voluntary subscriptions from people of India at the rate of half per cent. from persons earning rupees hundred and over, that is, at the rate of annas eight on an income of hundred rupees. Big donations to be accepted to relieve the purse of the poor, (6) representatives of the Bharat Durbar to be sent to different countries to represent Indian interests and to study the management of State affairs of such countries, (7) the members of the Bharat Durbar to be elected by qualification and merit only, but the Hindu, Mahomedan, Sikh, Parsi, English, Jain and other communities, (8) the Bharat Durbar Fund to be entrusted to responsible persons of unquestionable integrity and to be safeguarded through the advice of best Indian and European bankers. The money from the Fund to be spent with due regularity through the Secretary and Treasurer and no one else should have a hand in its disbursement, even the President having no power to spend the money without the sanction of the Durbar-e-Khas and Bharat Durbar. Regular accounts to be published quarterly or half yearly and presented for the enlightenment of

(Continued on page 9.)

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

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**Lajpat Rai Anniversary.**

Saturday, the 16th instant, was celebrated in various parts of India as the first anniversary of the death of Lala Lajpat Rai. His noble life and his tragic martyr's death must have undoubtedly brought home to millions of his countrymen on this day their duty by his memory and by the country for which he lived and died. The goal of freedom towards which he led his countrymen but before coming in sight of which, alas, he fell on the way, is now not far off. We shall be untrue to his hallowed memory and to his valiant leadership if we falter, during the rest of the journey. We shall be pleasing his spirit most if we make one supreme united effort to reach the goal, counting no sacrifice too high for Freedom.

**Rocks Ahead.**

That the Five Power Naval Conference which is to meet in London in January next will have a difficult problem before it is emphasized in the significant declaration of Mr. Cotton, the American Assistant Secretary of State, in regard to the Hoover administration's attitude towards the question of all round naval disarmament. He said in a Press interview that he was not aware of any agreement between Britain, Japan and America "in the event of the Conference not agreeing with the present plan." America will have an agreement concluded by the Five Powers or no agreement at all. This attitude is intelligible, but it indicates the difficulty which Britain and America evidently realise of disabusing France and Italy of the impression that they have something up their sleeve of which Japan has knowledge, a stratagem to browbeat the two Western Powers that are anxious to be critical of any naval reduction which will impair their submarine and cruiser strength. But both France and Italy have readily agreed to participate in the Conference and if all parties put their cards upon the table, the clouds of mutual suspicion are most likely to be cleared away.

**Pundit Kunzru's Mission.**

A Reuter's message from London states that Pundit Hridaynath Kunzru, the President of the East African Indian National Congress, interviewed Lord Passfield on Saturday and impressed upon him that on the question of disabilities of Indians in East Africa all parties in this country were united in demanding urgent removal of the grievances from which their brethren overseas suffered. Pundit Kunzru is reported to have gathered the impression after his arrival in London that as regards the "effective protection of Indian interests" the Government of India and Mr. Benn are in complete agreement. If this is the case, it should be by no means difficult for the MacDonald Government to take the courageous step of ignoring the mischievous proposals of the Wilson Report and the inconclusive suggestion of the Hilton Young Commission and chalk-out a line of political policy for East Africa which will safeguard Indian and Native interests adequately.

**Excellent Choice.**

The election of Mr. G. S. Mahajani to the principalship of the Fergusson College is an excellent and happy choice. Mr. Mahajani assumes charge of one of the most important and popular colleges in this Presidency at the early age of 30, and a brilliant career of useful educational activity awaits him. After a distinguished career as a student in the very college of which he has now become the head Mr. Mahajani proceeded to Cambridge where he secured one academic success after another, becoming a Wrangler and winning the coveted distinction of a Smith's Prizeman. After return to Poona he took up the teaching of mathematics in his old college and soon became popular with the students, with his unassuming manners and his spirit of camraderie. We are confident that he will succeed in re-establishing those necessary bonds of sympathy and mutual goodwill between the head of an educational institution and his pupils, bonds which had become considerably strained latterly at the Fergusson College.

**Their Title to Fame.**

Schoolmaster:—"For what were the Ancient Romans chiefly remarkable?"

Bright Boy:—"Please, Sir, they understood Latin."

# PROBLEMS OF THE RYOT IN KHANDESH.

## Evidence Before Banking Committee.

### REGISTRATION OF "SOWKARS" URGED.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Nov. 13.

The members of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee arrived here on 11th November to take evidence of Khandesh witnesses. The sittings of the Commission was held in the Dhulia Technical School and there were present Mr. J. A. Madan, Chairman and Mr. V. L. Mehta, Professor V. G. Kale, Mr. S. B. Kamat and Mr. R. P. Masani members of the Committee. The first witness who was examined by the Committee was Mr. N. M. Mirchandani, I.C.S., Collector of West Khandesh.

Rao Sahib Gulabchand Hiralal, Mr. Kashinath Mulchand and Mr. Shaligram Shet, all bankers and merchants of Dhulia stated that Imperial Bank does not provide credit facilities to agriculturists. The Imperial Bank charges higher rates for Hundi business than other Co-operative Banks. These rates should be lowered. They advocated abolition of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act and give facilities of recovery to Sowcars. They advocated establishment of a Branch of the Reserve Bank in every district and to extend Taluka Branches of this Bank to provide capital to traders and agriculturists. In their opinion illiteracy is a great impediment of increasing cheque habit. The cheques should be written in vernacular languages.

MR. PATWARDHAN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. R. W. Patwardhan, B.A., Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Khandesh Division, was the first witness who was examined to-day by the Committee. Mr Patwardhan in his evidence stated that Government have now practically ceased to take any direct part in agricultural finance. The number of Cooperative Societies in East and West Khandesh Districts are 562 and 292 with a membership of 63,878 and 34,564 and a total working capital of Rs. 95,53,691 and Rs. 29,02,927 respectively. The progress is satisfactory in view of the fact that co-operative movement in these districts is of recent growth. Mr. Patwardhan stated that this estimation of capital required for current agricultural needs is Rs. 3,20,00,000 in East Khandesh and Rs. 2,40,00,000 in West Khandesh. Out of these amounts nearly Rs. 50,00,000 and Rs. 26,00,000 are supplied at present through village Co-operative Societies. As far as Khandesh is concerned in the opinion of Mr. Patwardhan, the co-operative finance in Khandesh District did not fulfil conditions, viz., (1) timely, (2) reasonably adequate, and (3) easily repayable which are essential. This led to favouritism.

CO-OPERATIVE PURCHASE AND SALES SOCIETIES.

Mr. Patwardhan suggested that purchase and sale Unions should be made more popular and efficient a cadre of supervisors as well as Secretaries should be established, amendment of bye-laws so that the Chairman and some of the Managing Committee Members of Village Societies change every year and training of Managing Committee Members in co-operative principles are some of the lines for further progress of the movement in these districts. As to marketing Mr. Patwardhan suggested establishment of regulated cotton markets and starting of co-operative purchase and sale societies. For the efficient working of these societies, Mr. Patwardhan suggested that in the initial stages the Government should give more liberal help by way of free grants towards establishment costs, godowns should be erected by Government or by the Financing Banks and a moderate rent charged to the Unions, reduction of interest by the Banks on the maximum as well as cash credits and abolition of any limit for the maximum credit when the loans are secured by hypothication of goods.

Mr. Patwardhan gave details of scheme of debt redemption in Khandesh Districts. If this scheme succeeds, Mr. Patwardhan stated, there will be no necessity of starting a land mortgage bank in these districts.

Mr. Patwardhan stated that there is a competition of Hundi Unions business between the Imperial Bank and Co-operative Banks. The Co-operative Banks in Khandesh Districts transacted Hundi business to a large extent.

In the Khandesh Division, Mr. Patwardhan stated, that there are two Branches of Imperial Banks, eight branches of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Banks, there is the East Khandesh District Co-operative Banks with its five Branches, 23 Urban Co-operative Banks and Societies and 788 Village Co-operative Societies as Banking resources of the Division. These Co-operative Societies and Banks are encouraging Savings and also giving facilities for investment. Insurance Companies and Provident Societies are resorted to only by the middle educated classes. Owing to successive bad seasons, agriculturist has but little money for investment. The Co-operative Banks afford better rates of intetests and larger facilities than Government Savings Banks or the Imperial Bank, and are, therefore, more popular.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. B. R. Ransing pleader and Mr. S. H. Prayag, cotton breeder were jointly examined on behalf of Dhulia Taluka Agricultural Association. They stated that in the opinion of the Association, agricultural indebtedness relates more closely to the question "How far the present farming pays, what is the relative value of the chief staple crops grown in the tract and the extent to which they help in relieving the Agricultural indebtedness." From the detailed enquiries made in some villages in the Taluka and from figures obtained from Dhulia Farm, the Association has come to a conclusion that the crop yield has been low during the last four years and cultivators can hardly meet both ends. Only in cases of cultivators who engage the members of their families for all farm operations, there has been some margin of profits which cannot said to be satisfactory. In the opinion of the Association the enclosed graph of the amount of rainfall in the district for the last twelve years give an idea of the variations in the amount of rainfall which is as capricious as its quantity. The problem which confronts the cultivator in West Khandesh District is to adapt himself to exigencies of the season and occasionally to face a crop failure from which no system of sufficient manuring or efficient tillage would save him. The Association suggests that money should be provided for irrigation facilities in the District and a scheme of improvement of existing Bandharas and improvements of tanks should be undertaken.

MARKETING OF COTTON.

As to marketing in the opinion of the Association steps should be taken to prevent disputes that prevent the farmer getting a fair price. The cotton markets should be regulated. Fluctuation of prices in cotton causing gambling should be stopped if possible. The Association strongly advocated abolition of pools of ginning and press factories in Dhulia. These pools are detrimental to the interest of cultivators and the Association suggested that no license should be granted to a ginning or pressing factory unless the owner undertook to work it for eight weeks in a year.

The Association advocated hand-spinning, hand-weaving, dairying, poultry-farm, rope-making as subsidiary industries and suggested non-credit societies should be established to encourage such industries.

REGISTRATION OF SOWKARS.

In the opinion of the Association unless steps are being taken to tackle the problem of heavy debts, no improvement is possible amongst agriculturists. The Association advocated starting of Land mortgage banks to tackle this problem. The want of good workers, want of better supervision, untrained secretaries, village factions inefficient punch committees and monopoly of certain persons in running cooperative societies are some of the impediments in the progress of cooperative movement in this district. The Association suggested that village sowakars should be registered and they should keep their accounts in approved forms and should charge reasonable rates. The accounts and dealing should be audited and such registered money lenders should get all facilities of recovering their debts just as cooperative societies or banks. The Association advocated of starting the District Cooperative Bank in the District and suggested that in the Cooperative Banks, the members in the managing committees should have more status and qualifications than ordinary members.

Mr. V. V. Garud, B.A., Hon. Organiser and Chairman of West Khandesh Purchase and Sale Co-operative Union stated in his evidence that the defects of cooperative societies are (1) inadequacy of finance for proper cultivation, (2) Lateness in fiance and (3) High rate of interest as to marketing. Mr. Garud stated that nearly fifty per cent of crops of cotton, groundnut, Bajari is brought by owners and 50 per cent by petty merchants who purchase their products in villages. The villagers prefer to sell their goods at their own doors for want of proper marketing facilities. Mr. Garud also complained about disputes about cotton and groundnut crops by which the agriculturists do not get fair price of their produce. Mr. Garud suggested that godowns facilities should be provided and said if licensed warehouses on the American system are introduced here they will be most welcome. In the opinion of Mr. Garud the tendency of the public is to support Cooperative Banks in preference to the Imperial Bank which is unrestricted in the sphere of business. The relations of Co-operative Banks with the Imperial Bank are not cordial and there is a keen competition of business. Mr. Garud complained of the Imperial Bank putting obstructions in the legitimate business of the Cooperative Banks. Mr. Garud advocated the abolition of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act which has not improved the position of agriculturists. He suggested that the usurious loans act should be made use of

# INDIA'S DEBT TO HER WOMEN.

## Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar's Views.

The "Indian News" London says in a leading article:—

There is so much talk these days in certain circles about the "ignorant and primitive Indian woman" whose welfare her "more enlightened British sister"—under an inexorable if somewhat arbitrary law of trusteeship—must promote! The perverse Indian, man or woman, steeped in superstition, dares to differ, with the result that they rouse the ire of the Feminist crusader who having attained "Equal Citizenship" is now determined to civilise the Indian woman.

But the Indian, if Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar's views count for anything, persists in holding a somewhat different view. Speaking to a group of Indian women in London, Sir Ramaswami pointed out that Indian culture owes a deep debt to her womanhood. Indian literature gives evidence of the contributions made to philosophy, art, astronomy, and literature by women in the past. This culture persists in spite of the illiteracy of 97 per cent of the women of India to-day, thanks to the British administration of that country. The Indian woman often cannot read or write, but she can think! Indeed, the cultural tradition of India, Indian ideals, and a unique delicacy of thought is still preserved in India by her women.

It is fortunate that the famous Macaulayan dictum, that there was more wisdom in a page of Shakespeare than in all the scriptures of the Hindus and the Mahomadans, did not claim the women of India as its victims. The system of education obtaining in that country may produce excellent lawyers and first-class clerks, but not creative and cultured minds. The older traditions of India released the creative abilities of the individual instead of making him a mere imitator or a cog in a machine.

In this respect the Muslim tradition was no wit behind the Hindu. To-day, in both Muslim and Hindu communities, there was a great awakening among the women. The courage with which the Muslim woman is discarding outworn custom and coming out of purdah to take her rightful place in society is a tribute to the Muslim culture.

In that great wave of scientific materialism and that blind and superstitious reverence for the West which swept over India during the last century India was apologetic about her glorious heritage! It was left to a Colonel in the American Army, and, later, to militant suffragettes, to awaken India to a sense of her own greatness and her destiny. Sir Ramaswami here paid a handsome tribute to the work of Dr. Annie Besant and of the Theosophical movement, which had helped the Indian to realise that he had a tradition in which was the inspiration and the germ of that creative synthesis which will be India's contribution to the modern world.

Modern India does not yield to Ancient India in the place that it accords to women. In India, more than elsewhere, woman stands as the unifying and synthesising factor in society and life. Next to Mr. Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was admittedly the greatest unifying factor in India. She blended in herself the Hindu and Mohemadan cultures which presents a great creative synthesis. India looks to her women to save civilisation from becoming a mere copy or imitation of other models.

# UNION GOVT. AND MUSLIM MISSION.

## Latter In Dark About Its Exclusion.

### SHAUKAT ALI'S REFERENCE IN PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 17,

Lourenco Marques.—The First South African Muslim Conference opened to-day. Many Whites were present including the British Consul-General. A large number of delegates from throughout the Union, including members of the Malay community attended, this being the first time that Malays and Indians have met at such a gathering.

Mr. Shaukat Ali delivered the presidential address in English. He made a reference to the action of the Union Government with regard to the Muslim Mission and to certain suggestions to account for the Union Government's attitude. Among them, he explained the allegation that the Indian Government, despite its instructions to Sir K. V. Reddi, was the villain of peace and that the Indian Government and its agents were responsible for what had occurred because they feared that the Mission would undermine the Cape-town Agreement. The Mission, however, was still in the dark as to the real reason for its exclusion. Mr. Shaukat Ali said: "India, our Motherland, sooner or later will gain its independent position; and I think it will gain it sooner than later. We will then be in a position to retaliate and bring down the arrogant narrow and bigoted Governments to their proper senses. No Empire, however powerful, can endure if such acts are allowed or practiced."

Mr. Shaukat Ali sails for India on November 19th.—Reuter.


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# BURMA TO HONOUR HER MACSWINEY.

## U. Wizya's Funeral To Be Celebrated On Feb. 12.

RANGOON, Nov. 18.

An All-Burma mass meeting yesterday, Aletawya Sayadaw presiding, decided to hold Phoongyi U. Wizya's funeral on the 12th February.

A resolution to send the remains of U. Wizya to the districts was negatived as the proposal was considered impracticable. A proposal to erect a statue of U. Wizya was unanimously approved.

An All-Burma Committee was also formed to carry out the resolutions. A resolution was also adopted expressing regret at the Phoongyi's death, and dissatisfaction with the Government. It will be recalled that U. Wizya died as a result of hunger-strike and that in this connection an adjournment motion was carried in the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.


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(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning. (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enemy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

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# What the People Say

## "RATIONALISM IN INDIA"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While reading the series of articles on "Religion and Science" which is being published in your esteemed paper by Dr. Avoine, one feels that the learned doctor is doing a great and undying service to our country. It must be painfully admitted that India needs nothing more keenly and urgently than education in Rationalism. While other countries have long tasted the elixir of Rationalistic philosophy our poor mother country has been lagging far behind in spreading this most-important and all-powerful branch of education among our people. One only wishes that India may soon produce great iconoclasts like Capt. Ingersoll and others in our midst.

It will not be an exaggeration to say that India is one of the most superstition-ridden countries in the world. The various vagaries of the caste system, superstitious about child marriage, restrictions against widow re-marriage, etc., etc., are one and all products of our false notions about Religion. Our conceptions of religion have been so degraded that religion is meant to include all sorts of superstitions, chimeras, customs and habits which have nothing whatever to do with true conceptions of God or morality. If at all 'Religion' has any desire to remain alive in this present-day world of materialism, it must confine itself to its legitimate sphere wherein it may gleefully drag on its life. It need not try to encroach upon every aspect of man's life as it has hitherto been doing. Day by day man is realising that he can do without a lot of things which were hitherto thought to be religious and indispensable to his existence. If, however, 'Religion' does not take this warning betimes and withdraw honourably to its proper place, it will certainly have a far more terrible and tragic end. The cloud is gathering against it and it will not be long before it bursts with all its thunder and lightning.

Further, it is not an impossible thing for a man to be good and moral in all his dealings with his fellow-brothers without at the same time having to worship a thousand and one greasy gods and idols. Worshipping of false gods does not make a man good, nor moral but on the contrary completely degrades him. A perfect moral code can exist without the smallest conception of God and Religion entering into it. Progress, Goodness, Humanity, Brotherhood are all living gods of to-day—which one can intelligently serve and worship rather than pursue a host of chimerical gods which have no meaning whatever in them.

The modern sciences such as Biology, Botany, Anthropology, Astronomy, each one of these have been laying open new truths every day and each of these new truths is a direct assault and a challenge to Religion. It is unthinkable how Religion will be able to withstand these perpetual assaults. However, we need not be anxious in what way Religion will be carried to its grave by the modern sciences. Our one care ought to be to study the new Rationalistic philosophy and sciences. Thereby we will be better able to understand our life's purpose and our duty. We will know what way we should conduct ourselves in our life's journey. We will also know the futility of spending our energies and wasting our riches in the vain pursuit of chimeras and we will also have the consolation at the end of our lives—if we act according to the dictates of our modern 'gods'—of having left the world better than we found it.

It is of utmost importance, therefore, that side by side with other national and social organisations and societies in our country, we should also start rationalistic schools and societies. People should be freely enlightened in the mysteries of the modern sciences by writings and speeches. To vast majorities of our people these new truths are all a sealed book as yet. The sooner they are awakened the better for them and their country.—Yours, etc.,

M. S. SIRDAR.

Sholapur, Nov. 16.

## UNTOUCHABILITY AMONG PARSIS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At a time when the question of untouchability amongst Hindus is hotly discussed and when the caste Hindus are persuaded from all sides to abolish it for good, it would not be out of place to recommend the advanced Parsi community to do away with the same evil, enforced for centuries. Mr. Editor, there is among Parsis, a sect commonly known as "Nasesals" corpse-bearers) whom Parsis upto the present day consider "untouchables". One can understand why they avoid touching these men when bearing the corpse to the Tower of Silence; but even after they take bath and put on new clothes, no Parsi will touch them. They are housed in a place kept by the Anjuman and I do not know if their children are allowed the benefits of education. They have no access to the Agiaries or the Atash Behram (Fire Temple). In Ghambar (i.e. caste dinner) they are served apart from a distance. Is not this untouchability as abominable as that amongst the Hindus? Will you take up the question in time and agitate till the evil is done away with?—Yours, etc.,

T. M. DABU.

Girgaum Back Road,

## "TEACHING OF ZOROASTER."

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The gentleman who signs himself as "An Orthodox Parsi" in his letter in your Thursday's issue harps on "rationalism" and tries to belittle things which he does not know and understand. He confesses that he does not pretend to Avesta scholarship and yet he dares to say that certain things were not prescribed by the Prophet and those were spurious additions because, as he says, he is endowed with common sense and a clear perception of what is right and wrong!

He has written a long rigmarole, which is neither history nor religion. He has discovered (because of his being "endowed with common sense and a clear perception of what is right and wrong") that "long after that great sage and reformer had passed away there was once an Indo-Iranian period when the Aryans of India and the Iranians of Persia lived together as brethren in central Asia, etc.! This is news indeed! He asserts that history confirms this statement. Will he please quote which history? It is nothing but pure fiction and it is entirely against all history and all discoveries. But let that pass. He seems to believe that Myazd offerings and offerings to the fire had nothing to do with the Prophet's teachings, but the doctrines about these offerings were created by the priests and also prayers to the Yazatas were their fancy. Perhaps when he comes to know that the Prophet himself offers Myazd and other offerings he will turn round and denounce the Prophet too, because he "is endowed with common sense and a clear perception of what is right and wrong." For the present I will only cite verses from the Prophet's own Gathas In the Gatha Ahunavaiti (Yasna Haa 34. 3) the Prophet sings thus: "To Thee O Ahura Mazda and to Asha we offer Myazd with reverance." In the Ushtavaiti Gatha (Yasna 43.9) the Prophet sings thus: "At each oblation of reverance brought to thy fire I will to the extent of my ability fix by mind on Asha (justice.)" In the Ahunavaiti Gatha (Yasna 33. 11) the Prophet prays to Ahura Mazda, to Armaiti, to Asha, to Vohumano and to Khshathra that they hear Him and show mercy to him. Further in the Ushtavaiti Gatha (Yasna 30.9) the Prophet prays to Ahura Ongho (Yazatas generally) that they help him and support him in his mission.

The above quotations from the Prophet's own hymns speak for themselves. They clearly show that those who talk in the Prophet's name of these being no ceremonies Myazd offerings and oblations to the fire in our religion are blaspheming. As I have already contended more than once the Yashts and the later Avesta as a whole breathe the same spirit as the Gathas, the Prophet's own hymns and those who speak to the contrary are either ignoramuses or deliberate misleaders. These genty blame the priests for not advising the laity against certain kinds of waste. Well, I give two examples of how the laity treat the advice of not only ordinary priests but even of learned Dasturs. Several years ago I with Shams-ul-Ulema Dr. Mody and others were attending the Pahlavi class of the late Dastur Sahib Shams-ul-Ulema. Dr. Peshotanji B. Sanjana when one day on a question as regards the propriety of reciting Patet in the name of the departed dead, the Dastur Saheb said that it was not proper to recite the Patet after the dawn of the fourth day and he always so advised his clients, but very few followed his advice! We also remember how the late Dastur Saheb Shams-ul-Ulema Sardar Dastur, Dr. Kaikobad was hounded and made to sign a declaration that he was not to say anything against what they called the cherished views of the laity. This is enough for the present.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MADON.

## UNTOUCHABLES & TEMPLE ENTRY.

—:o:—

### The Legal Aspect.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. B. R. Ambedkar has in his reply to the letter of the Board of Trustees of the Bhuleshwar Temple belonging to my community misconstrued the publication of the High Court judgment as "having been paraded in the press and thrown in the faces of all working in support of the temple entry for the Untouchables etc." The judgment was, as a matter of duty published to convince those who were advising the Trustees to take upon themselves the opening of the temples to the so-called Untouchables about the helplessness of the Trustees under theexisting Law. The recent case offered for consideration by Dr. Ambedkar has already been fully discussed with the help of both the senior and junior legal minds but with no advantage to the issue in hand. There is nothing to prevent Dr. Ambedkar from obtaining, if possible, the Court's declaration in favour of the temple entry. Temple fund cannot, of course, be spent away for such purpose, particularly when a counter-movement started by the devotees is in the swing.—Yours, etc.

SHANTAMAN NARAYAN DABHOLKAR.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave leave to make an humble suggestion in this matter. The question is so delicate that it has caused great excitement on both the sides.

My suggestion in the matter is let new temples be erected and these should be kept open for all without any restriction.

Let the orthodox party enjoy their rights unmolested and the erection of new temples will achieve the goal at present aimed without injuring the feelings of either party.—Yours, etc.,

VASANJI MULJI.

## "WANING ENTHUSIASM."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The views expressed by you under the above caption in one of your recent issues deserve to be carefully considered by our leaders. The enthusiasm created by the Viceregal declaration is waning every day on account of the daily arrests and imprisonment of the Congress leaders. The declaration of sympathy and the desire to grant Dominion Status to India remain only on the paper as we find to-day the same spirit of Birkenhead prevailing in this country. The political prisoners are still rotting in jails and the treatment meted out to them is not in the least improved. There is repression galore and not a day passes without the arrests of the Congress leaders in different parts of the country. In Bengal the sedition trials take place almost every day and therefore no less a personage than Sjt. Sen Gupta has to appeal to the Bengal youths to breathe nothing but sedition. In the face of this who can say that a new era has dawned upon this country? Mr. Wedgwood Benn has expressed sympathy in words but in deeds we find that he is no better than Birkenhead.

Let us, however, hope that our leaders will not fail to give a right lead to the country.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

## LEADERS' CONFERENCE AT ALLAHABAD

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

working for independence, as the situation of the earlier rejection of the demand for Dominion Status contemplated by the Calcutta resolution had arisen from the Parliamentary debates on the Viceroy's announcement.

Mr. Kelkar pleaded for the continuance of the All-Party mentality which had been created since the Nehru Committee had reported, for they might have to press for the adoption of the Nehru Report at the London Conference.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu was of the view that any conditions they imposed on the Government would equally be conditions imposed on themselves (all Parties) and therefore no Party could agree to participate in the Conference unless it was satisfied that the conditions now mentioned were fulfilled

Mr. Chagla (Bombay) said that inasmuch as the Government had not imposed any conditions about the offer of a Conference, to which they were all invited for a full and frank discussion, it would be unfair to impose conditions, especially conditions precedent to the Conference.

### MAHARAJA OF MAHMUDABAD'S SUGGESTION.

The Maharaja of Mahmudabad thought that they would not be right in demanding the release of all political prisoners they could demand, but only those punished, or under-trial on charges in connection with offences covered by Section 124 (A) of the Penal Code.

Rai Rajeswar Bali, ex-Minister of the United Provinces, agreed with the Maharaja of Mahmudabad

### "STAY YOUR HANDS."

Mahatma Gandhi said that they could not give the go-by to the Congress and they did not know what the Lahore Congress would do. He was for staying their hands till the 31st December, as laid down by the Calcutta Congress resolution.

The ground was thus prepared for the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. to draft a formula.

## WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS.

### Pandit Jawaharlal Explaine His Position.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

Last of the items on the agenda of the Congress Working Committee is the consideration of a letter from the General Secretary, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Discussions in well-informed circles reveal that in the letter the Pandit virtually resigns from the Committee and goes back on the Delhi manifesto to which Jawaharlal is a signatory. The evening's conference of the signatories to the Delhi manifesto may be availed of by Pandit Jawaharlal to explain his position in favour of Independence and against Dominion Status and his views on the Viceroy's announcement. Whether, however, Pandit Jawaharlal will press his letter to the Working Committee or not remains to be seen.

### WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS ON DEC. 26.

The Congress Working Committee has decided to meet in Lahore on December 26. The Congress Subjects Committee meets on 27th, 28th and 30th December. The Congress opens on the 29th and sits again on 31st December and 1st January. The Working Committee after discussion of the papers relating to the election dispute from Ajmer Congress Committee, disqualified all the eighteen elected members.

### LATEST ARRIVALS.

Latest arrivals in connection with to-day's conference include Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Yakub Hassan, Kelkar, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Ramdas Pantulu, Abhyankar and Aney, Sir Ali Imam, Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Subash Bose, Sen Gupta and Bidhan Chandra Roy are arriving this afternoon.—A.P.

### *PANDIT JAWAHARLAL AND CONGRESS SECRETARYSHIP.*

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Nov 18

It now transpires that the main object of Pandit Jawaharlal's letter to the Working Committee is to be relieved of the work of the General Secretary so that he might devote his attention, as President-Elect, to the Lahore Congress.

Information in well informed Congress circles shows that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will make a statement at this evening Conference of leaders who are signatories to the Delhi Manifesto explaining his position regarding the Viceroy's announcement and for what reasons and in what circumstances he put his signature to it. Therefore, he is not likely to go back on the manifesto.—A. P.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress devoted some hours to-day to disposing off of many items of not much public interest on the agenda. It will meet again, it is understood, after the conclusion of the Leaders' Conference to discuss the Viceroy's announcement and the situation arising out of the Parliamentary debates thereon.

The Working Committee set aside to-day on the ground of corrupt practices, the Ajmer District Congress Committee election and disqualified the candidates whose election was set aside to seek re-election at the election which will be run under the supervision of the Congress Working Committee itself.—Free Press.

### EARLIER MESSAGES.

## ALL INDIA LEADERS IN ALLAHABAD.

—:o:—

### Waiting For Mahatma To Break Silence.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

The All-Party Leaders' Conference will open at Allahabad this evening at 5-30, when Mahatma Gandhi breaks his silence.

Among the leaders who have arrived in Allahabad in connection with the Conference are Messrs. Aney, N. C. Kelkar, Abhyankar, Jamnadas Mehta, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Dr. Alam, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Seth Manilal Kothari, Raja of Mahmudabad, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. Sen Gupta and Mr. Girdhari Lal.—Free Press.

### Leaders Conference And Tringular Contest.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

Conference of signatories to the Delhi manifesto meets this afternoon when political situation as it has developed both in England and in India since the Viceroy's announcement and Parliamentary debates on it will be reviewed. About 40 prominent signatories out of 68 are expected to attend.

The Congress Working Committee will not discuss the situation until the Conference has pronounced its verdict, but there is considerable speculation as to the line Pandit Jawaharlal will take and its possible repercussions on the attitude of both Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru. Pandit Motilal on Saturday was inclined to take a firm stand and to go back upon the Delhi manifesto, and Mahatma Gandhi too was more or less of the same view, but informal discussions yesterday appear to have had an assuaging effect, particularly the view of Mr. Polak which were urged by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others during the conversations seem to have found favour. But Pandit Jawaharlal's attitude may prove the deciding factor in the Conference.

The three different propositions before the Conference are, firstly, reaffirmation of the Delhi Manifesto, and reiteration of the demand for general amnesty as an essential condition with a view to inducing a proper atmosphere for the Round Table Conference; secondly, reaffirmation of the manifesto but making a general amnesty a condition precedent, as also that the Conference in London should discuss, not the question of when Dominion Status is to be established but to frame a scheme of Dominion Status and, thirdly, the rejection of the British Government's offer of the Conference inasmuch as the goal of India should be Independence and not Dominion Status, and there is no chance of immediate establishment of Dominion Status, or even of amnesty. The first view will be urged by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others, the second by Congress men like Dr. Ansari, Mahatma Gandhi and others, and the third by Pandit Jawaharlal and his followers. The majority of signatories do not want to reject the offer of the Round Table Conference, and, therefore, the second view is likely to prevail, namely, reaffirmation of the Delhi manifesto but emphasising more or less as a condition precedent to the Conference that an amnesty should be granted immediately, and the Conference should discuss a scheme of Dominion Constitution and not merely determine when it is to be established.—A. P.

## STORMY CORPORATION MEETING

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 1.)

can he call a member a man? (Laughter).

President: All councillors are men (Laughter).

Dr. Choksy: If Mr. Mody does not behave himself I will give something more (Laughter).

Mr. Mody continuing his speech said he was surprised to hear Dr. Choksy speaking of the dignity of the Corporation when he himself crushed the dignity of the Corporation to the dust. It was as good for Dr. Choksy to talk of the dignity of the Corporation as to make a butcher preside over the Society for the Prevention of the Cruelty to Animals. (Laughter).

Mr. Mody continuing said he had his opinion regarding Royal Commissions, but the Whitley Commission had come for a definite object and that was to restore happy relations between capital and labour. As a capitalist it was he (Mr. Mody) who should oppose the Commission and not Dr. Choksy. It was a rank nonsense to say that members of the Labour Commission were capitalists.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi said the Labour Commission included men like Mr N. M. Joshi and Dewan Chamanlal.

Dr. Choksy: Renegades (Laughter).

Dr. Sorab P. Mehta in further supporting the motion said the Labour Commission had come to India to outdo the mischief done by men who saw nothing but "Red."

The proposition was put to vote and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

## DR. CHOKSY'S PROTEST.

—:o:—

### Intends To Consult Municipal Solicitors And Move The High Court.

Dr. Choksy informs us that soon after the meeting was over he handed a letter to the Secretary addressed to the President of the Corporation pointing out that the proceedings of the evening meeting were vitiated in so far as the President seemed to have ignored to put his amendment to the vote. The letter further calls upon the President and the Corporation not to submit answers to the Whitley Commission questionnaire pending the opinion of the Municipal Solicitors over the matter as Dr. Choksy intends to consult them and if necessary to move the High Court for decision.

# BOMBAY'S REDUCED WATER SUPPLY.

## Mr. Dalal Removes Misunderstanding

### APPEAL FOR ECONOMISING WATER.

The following Press note is issued by the Municipal Commissioner with a view to explain how the present partial scarcity of water in Bombay has arisen and what steps are being taken to distribute the supply available so as to cause the least hardship.

"The highest flood level of Tansa is 420 feet above the Town Hall Datum and the lowest draw off is 360 T. H. D. Between these levels, the Lake contains 35,600 million gallons of water. On the 7th October, 1929, the rainfall in Tansa was 74.36 inches as against an average of 95 inches. There has been no further rainfall since then. The level of the water in the Lake on the 7th October was 411.48 feet and the contents 25,548 million gallons as against 35,600 million gallons when the Lake is full. This quantity less evaporation losses and a reasonable reserve has to be spread over a period of 297 days from the 7th October to the end of July, 1930. The estimated loss from evaporation is 5 feet and if the water surface is drawn down to the level of 388 T. H. D., it will leave a reserve of 8 feet or 4,870 million gallons above the bottom of the lowest outlet, which is the margin beyond which it would be unsafe to go. Deducting in the first instance the loss of 5 feet due to evaporation, the contents available for supply between the levels of 411.48 minus 5 equal to 406.48 and 388 T. H. D. are 15,444 million gallons which, distributed over 297 days, is equivalent to a daily supply of 52 million gallons. The present daily supply from Tansa is 55 million gallons. The volume of water stored in the Lake depends not only upon the total quantity of rainfall during the season but also upon its intensity. 10 inches of rain in 2 or 3 days fills the Lake to a considerably larger extent than the same quantity received during a period of 2 or 3 weeks. Both in intensity and in total volume, the rainfall has been deficient this year. Such periods of deficient rainfall in the Tansa catchment have not been very unusual in the past as was pointed out by Mr. Clayton to the Corporation in 1927.

### NO ASSURANCE OF UNLIMITED SUPPLY.

It is often alleged that an assurance was given to the public when the Tansa Completion Works were carried out, that there would be an unlimited supply of water in the City for a number of years to come. No such assurance, however, appears to have been given. In proposing an increase of water-supply from Tansa in 1920, the Municipal Commissioner pointed out that by the addition of 7 feet to the height of the Tansa embankment, an additional 50 million gallons of water per day could be made available and that that would double the then existing supply and would be adequate for the next 20 years as far as could be judged. There is nothing, however, in this statement which implies that water would be available if the monsoon was deficient and the Lake failed to fill up. That such a contingency was foreseen long before the Tansa Triplication Works were completed, is seen from the fact that the Vaitarna project for supplementing the supply from Tansa was mooted by Mr. Trivess Smith as early as 1922. In commenting upon the Tansa Completion Works on the occasion of the Inauguration ceremony held on 13th December, 1927, the President of the Corporation stated that the scheme provided for bringing into and distributing within Bombay the whole of the water which the Tansa catchment area could yield 'in years of normal rainfall'. The deficiency of 10 million gallons in the current year is equivalent to a loss of over 30 million gallons a day.

### WATER PRESSURE.

Another point on which it is necessary to remove misunderstanding is that of the pressure under which the water is supplied. It is frequently suggested that water should be supplied at full pressure during the busy hours of the morning and evening and cut off altogether during the rest of the day. Full pressure cannot, however, be obtained at the mere pressing of a button as it were. It is a long and gradual process. The pressure under which the water is supplied depends upon the rate at which it is consumed. If water is supplied at high pressure during the busy hours, it will be consumed at such a rapid rate that it will not rise to the upper floors or fill the cisterns and tanks on the tops of houses at all. The head of pressure falls as the square of the velocity with which the water is drawn through the mains. Hence, water is being supplied over the greater part of the City at high pressure from 3 a.m. and provided the people on the lower floors turn off their taps at night and permit the water to rise to the storage tanks it will enable the tanks of all buildings, except those which are situated on very high levels, to be filled. If, however, the taps on the ground floors or lower floors are left open throughout the night, the cisterns will not fill and not only the people residing on the upper floors but those residing on the lower floors also, will suffer owing to want of water for flushing purposes. It is, therefore, to the interest of every individual to prevent waste and economise water to the largest extent possible. The total quantity of water being what it is, the question of the pressure at which it is supplied rests almost entirely with the consumers of water and not with the Municipal Executive. Excepting F and G Wards which receive a constant supply at a somewhat reduced pressure, effort was made to supply the rest of the City at high pressure till about 9 o'clock in the morning and from 4 to 7 in the evening. It is found, however, by experience that trying to supply the whole City at high pressure during the busy hours of the morning and evening, results in such a reduction of the pressure as to cause widespread inconvenience. The Fort and Colaba areas, therefore, are being supplied with water at low pressure from 3-30 to 9 a.m. and from 4 to 7 p.m. (B. T.). But to make up for that, they are supplied with water at high pressure during the rest of the day. The other areas in the City excluding F and G Wards are supplied with water at high pressure from 3-30 to 9 a.m. in the morning and 4 to 7 p.m. in the evening. Although this arrangement is not without its drawbacks, it has been found after a great deal of experience that it is the best possible and calculated to cause the least inconvenience. There will be some buildings which are so tall or situated in such localities, e.g., Dongri, that even with this arrangement water does not reach the cisterns at the top. The owners of such buildings are advised to install pumps for the convenience of their tenants. Such pumps existed prior to 1927, but have been discontinued since then.

Even with the present restricted supply the Municipal records prove conclusively that both in volume and in duration the present supply is considerably better than what used to be received before 1927 But, during the last two years, the public has been so used to an unlimited supply at all hours of the day and night, that any curtailment now is felt as a great hardship

### APPEAL FOR ECONOMY.

So far as the Municipality is concerned, the use of water is being economised as far as possible. The watering of asphalt roads has been stopped altogether, while the use of water in public gardens and parks has been reduced by 50 per cent. The public is earnestly appealed to, to co-operate with the Municipality in economising the use of water, particularly in the gardens

As for utilising sources other than Tansa, Vehar and Tulsi are being utilised to the fullest extent. Powai has never been used for a very long time. If brought into use at once, it will add only 2 million gallons per day which will be inappreciable. It is kept as a reserve to fall back upon in the hot weather, when it will enable the daily supply to be supplemented by 5 million gallons for the remaining period of the year.

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## HOW TO IMPROVE INDIAN AGRICULTURE

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

had with me Khan Bahadur Darab Edulji, a great philanthropist and the President of the Ahmednagar Municipality. Unluckily we were disappointed. The Saint had gone into devotional silence for months and a personal interview became impossible. The managing disciples could render no help for my proposals. Luckily the Agricultural Association of Poona has now girded its loins for village uplift and I hope to get through this body something substantial done in this line. I recommend many others to try and work for this welfare in India.

**AMPLE SCOPE FOR WORK.**

The range of educative work due from these proposed Agricultural Missionaries will have to be very wide. They need not confine themselves to any kind or sect of the various religions prevailing in India. In this matter they should teach general love of God and man and lead people to a moral elevated existence in mutual dealings. In other matters the work will have to be teaching reading, writing, and simple accounts, all ways of betterment of agriculture, horticulture and tree planting for fuel and edible fruits growing by nature, water questions, sanitation and hygiene, side industries and all arts needed for the successful and economical existence of an agricultural household. They will have to be an all round class of people of character and with energy to conquer dejection and to emulate a spirit for work in spite of calamities which are the fate of agriculture to meet with at every step in India. They will have to be persons not merely advising, but, doing many things with their own hands in order to conquer the usual despondency to be met with in rural areas and to stimulate effort on the part of such as would not put their hands to anything unless they saw others actually doing it.

**MANURE AND IMPLEMENTS.**

This is one part of the business. The other part lies in doing such work by combined efforts as lies beyond the range of individual agriculturists. Such works are:

(1) The collection of all village sweepings, weeds, human and animal droppings and treating them scientifically in central places for converting them into valuable manure. These can be supplied to agriculturists at a reasonable cost and the yielding capacity of land can thus be immensely improved. At present almost the whole of this valuable asset available in Indian villages is practically wasted. I have always called the neglected dunghills of India the hidden treasures of India.

(2) The conservation, collection and supply from village to village by machinery and other scientific processes of water needed both for irrigation and domestic purposes. Individual efforts for conservation and supply of water in villages by manual and animal labour has become in these days costly and prohibitive. For each individual agriculturist to own and work machinery for supply of water is impossible.

(3) Doing all agricultural work like tilling the soil, reaping crops and weeding in large areas and other such work by machinery and thus saving costly and prohibitive manual and animal labour. Each individual farmer cannot own and work economically machinery on each individual farm. It is impossible.

**HOUSING REFORMS.**

(4) Building cheap sanitary houses for agriculturists, as need arises, in proportion to the means of each individual agriculturist. Agriculturists need guidance and aid in this matter of vital importance. It will have to be done for them. Bad insanitary houses are the cause of ill health. Work is hampered at the nick of time and sometimes half the crops are lost owing to want of timely attention.

All these matters aforesaid have to be carried out by the formation of societies or limited concerns in areas after areas with subscribed capital, economically to work the schemes by an expert agency. The schemes will yield a fair amount of interest for the capital invested and the resulting economical advantage to agriculturists will be very great. All capital now available for such concerns with individuals should be collected together to work the schemes economically on a large scale by expert agency.

I recommend an immediate start on an extensive scale of these schemes by all persons concerned with the aid of the Government Agricultural Department.

I admit that the efforts I propose are Herculean in nature and demand great patience and time. But, in all matters of agriculture there is nothing that can be rapidly achieved. The whole process is of very slow growth, but, once it grows it is sure, and lasting. Time is no question. Society has lived for thousands of years and will live for thousands of years more. Our duty is to labour, work on and rise higher and higher in our extremely uphill work. Agriculture and its uplift are the main stay of the happy existence of humanity.

**A WORLD SUPPLIER.**

And then one need not feel disappointed about India. A short time ago in my railway travels I met a much travelled Indian ex-soldier. He had travelled in many countries of all the continents of the world, and he said there was no country he saw which rivalled India. It contains he said such varieties of soil and climate that there was nothing it could not produce which was needed for human wants and existence. Many contain, he said, such varieties but, it is one or two kinds of produce. India grows everything that can perennially clothe, feed, house, spice, and medically drug humanity and useful animal life. With such uplift as I have proposed it can be a world supplier of all luxuries and necessaries of life.

## THE NEED FOR PARALLEL GOVERNMENT

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

the public, who could see how the money it pays is well used; (9) election of members of Bharat Durbar and the President to take place every three years and people to have liberty of speech and action and no dictation of policy by one man as President and Dictator to be allowed.

**THE MINISTRY.**

With the President as the head of the Durbar-e-Khas, its members should hold different ministerial posts as follows:—(a) a Minister of Home Affairs, (b) a Minister of Foreign Affairs, (c) a Minister of Finance, (d) a Minister of Agriculture, e) a Minister of Labour, (f) A Minister of Education, (g) a Minister of Health, (h) a Minister of Justice, (i) a Minister of Peace. The whole and sole aim of this Minister of Peace would be to see to peace conditions in India and with the foreign states. This will be a new post created for the first time in India; so that if such a post of Minister of Peace be created by other Powers on the Continent of Europe, America, Asia and Africa, the question of wars between people would be a thing of the past and the work of the League of Nations would be simplified, which would then be adopting a permanent establishment for its working and keeping in touch with all the foreign Powers through these Ministers of Peace.

**COUNTRY FIRST.**

Now as to the disposal of several parties holding sway in different parts of the country. Let them all give up their pet ideas and schemes and unite to act for the common goal. Every Indian, be he a Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi, Sikh, Anglo-Indian, or Jew or belong to the depressed class, should honestly think of the good of his own country India, and not be a sycophant, a partisan and a coward thinking of the interests of his own party, community and co-religionists. Let there be complete unanimity, let the best men hold the responsible posts and if there be people who wish to hold Government ministerial and other appointments, let them do so, but teach them to play their parts honestly; if they do not do so, brand them as traitors, treat them with contempt and let them live a traitor's life. Encourage your own mill industry; let those who want to ply the Charkha do so. request them to do so but not force them. Let the free will of the people be the good of India, by the dictates of their conscience and not by the dictation of men tyrannising and forcing mob rule in the guise of democracy.

Convince by your arguments the intelligentsia of India, and not excite the ignorant masses and unripe youths of the country to unbalanced actions. Rioting, murder, bomb-throwing are incompatible with the saintly land of India.

We shall get our rights and govern our country not on Western lines of forcing the hands of Government by intimidation but by the dignified way of our Eastern methods as the Kyanians and Sassanians, the Rajputs and the Moguls ruled.

**THE GOLDEN MEAN.**

The party who is for begging for rights and the party who is out to get the rights by rioting, bomb-throwing and murder are both in the wrong; we must adopt the golden mean and that is by governing our country through our own men.

Over the recent declaration by our Viceroy, the press and our people were jubilant, and no doubt Lord Irwin and the Labour Party were sincere in declaring, granting of Dominion Status to India; but to the last the Diehards of England will never allow that, they will never allow the milch-cow of England to be wrested from their hands and the struggle will be to the bitter end.

These die-hards forget their own past mistakes; they had to give ultimately Home Rule to Ireland; they could have given that at a time when Ireland would have remained a staunch ally but now the Irish are doubtful friends. If Dominion Status is not granted to India at this opportune stage, they will add India to the list of their enemies.

By the conduct of Bharat Durbar on the above principles, India will be fit to obtain Swaraj at no distant date, with the full recognition by England and other countries and will stand on the same level and equal status as the other British Dominions.

**ENGLAND'S WORST ENEMIES.**

Englishmen will have a say as elected members in the Bharat Durbar and the good will of each nation will increase the prosperity of both. I need not depict the result of tussle between both, as the end would be ruinous for both countries. A friendly India within the Empire would keep up the prosperity of England, but India out of the Empire will see the end of supremacy of Great Britain and she will merge into a third or fourth rate Power. Those Conservatives and Liberals who are at this stage not friendly to India and do not support the Viceroy and Labour Government are England's worst enemies because though they blindly seek in self-interest the good of England, at present, they are laying the foundation of England's decadence and penury in the future. Mr. Lloyd George in power, would have tried his utmost to do the same thing for India as Mr. MacDonald is doing, but for the sake of politics he is playing an unfriendly game.

I hope this article and Mr. Sen Gupta's address will catch the eyes of Gandhiji, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders to see their way to mould the future of our country. The Parsis are humble in politics, but ultimately their ways are best; and I hope in the future constitution of India jointly with the Hindus and Mahomedans the just rights of the Parsis will not be forgotten. Parsis are a strong connecting link between the Hindus and Mahomedans and they will be able to adjust the differences, as well as due to their balanced mentality, they will lead India to its betterment and greatness. A better atmosphere seems to prevail now in England and the Conservatives and the Liberals may yield to the man on the spot and not break up the harmony in England as well as in India; because there are die-hards not in England only but they are present also in India. We must take our due rights to be given, without any haggling, and if our demands fall short, let them be demanded later on as opportunities occur.

I believe it was Dadabhoy Nowroji's doctrine to demand our due rights, get them and if they fall short, demand for more till we are satisfied.

I think peace and good will is in sight and common sense will prevail both in England and in India. Christmas time is opportune for the spirit of Christ to prevail, and according to Zoroaster for Good Mind (Spenta Mino) to prevail over the Evil Mind (Angra Mino). May it be so.


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# DON'T LOWER THE CONGRESS STANDARD.

## Withdraw The Delhi Manifesto.

### MR. S. IYENGAR ON SELF-DECEPTION ABOUT R. T. CONFERENCE.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar writing on the Round Table Conference says:—

It is absolutely essential that the public and the political parties generally and in particular Congressmen should get rid of their self-deception in connection with the Viceroy's announcement. The debates in Parliament and especially in the House of Commons have made things perfectly clear to all patriotic Indians and to others who will not continue to be wilfully blind. The public and those who were responsible for the Delhi Leaders' statement did not know at that time the nature, scope and functions of the Conference. Mr. Benn described them using, to quote him, "careful words because it is extremely important." Representative Indians will have if those choose direct access to the members of the British Cabinet and expound their views and arguments and press their solutions, and everything they say will be heard with an open mind. Is this a round table Conference who are to decide the constitution and whose decisions are binding? Is it consistent with the self-respect of any political party to accept this offer after the boycott of the Simon Commission? Would it not be wholly inconsistent with the Calcutta resolution and a surrender and volte face on the part of Congressmen with their claim to self-reliance to accept this?

NOT A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The cat is out of the bag. It is not a round table Conference at all. It is merely the old story of the Indian going on a deputation to Engand just as they did at the time of the Montagu Act and to say whatever they have to say to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald or to Mr. Benn. The Government simply asks for the opinion of certain representatives before they make up their mind. In the second place, the Conference is not for the framing of any constitution; and least of all, will it start upon the basis of immediate and full Dominion Status. I do not see any reason why those who desire to accept this Conference should have boycotted the Simon Commission. To say that this is like what was done in connection with the South African Constitution or the Canadian Constitution or the latest Irish Constitution is simply not true. We shall be flouting the Calcutta resolution if we accept the Conference.

WITHDRAW DELHI MANIFESTO

The duty of the Delhi Leaders is now clear. They should withdraw their statement or make no further commitments conditional or other at least on behalf of the Congress. It is a matter only for the All-India Congress Committee or the Congress at Lahore and we can and must wait till everything is made plain. I do not see any necessity to accept any kind of Conference till the Congress meets. The Conference will meet several months after the Congress. The Congress is not committed by the Delhi All-Party Leaders' statement and I hope the Working Committe will not officially confirm the Delhi Leaders' statement but if it does, it cannot in the circumstances of unusual gravity be held to bind the Congressmen or the Congress at all, being now seen to be in plain violation of the Calcutta Congress resolution.

LABOUR CAN'T DELIVER GOODS.

Sir John Simon's statement in the House of Commons is most important. And having regard to the fact that the Labour Party has not got a majority as against the other 2 parties in the House of Commons and is in a minority in the House of Lords, the greatest importance attaches to the attitude taken by the two other parties and especially to the statement of Sir John Simon. It is now clear that even if the Labour Party as a whole, which I dispute, want to give immediate and full Dominion Status for India, it cannot deliver the goods. Our duty will therefore be to put pressure upon all the British parties as a whole and that can only be maintained by the Congress policy of complete self-reliance and boycott till the demand made in the Calcutta resolution is plainly and openly met. If the Labour Government accepts our demand now there will be at least the hope that it is either confident of success or is prepared to risk a defeat. The attitude of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and of Mr. Benn is perfectly clear. The former says that no member knows more about the question than Sir John Simon and he is anxious to please him. Mr. Benn says the report of the Statutory Commission "will carry a vast authority." And the second reason for the Viceroy's announcement was, to quote Mr. Benn, that he wanted to make a good atmosphere for the report of the Statutory Commission and that view was accepted by the Cabinet. The utmost possible is to expect that the Conservative and the Liberal parties will uphold the Simon Commisison report. They will certainly not agree to any proposals in excess of them. The Labour Government unless it persuades the Statutory Commission and the two other parties to agree to confer immediate and full Dominion Status on India will agree with them and will not face the general election on that issue. The Labour Party wants to redeem its pledges in its own domestic matters. They want to be in power for 3 or 4 years. It is wholly wrong to assume that the Labour Party as a whole is really and sincerely for the grant of immediate and full Dominion Status to India. It consists of many groups and it is only a very small left wing that is inclined in that direction. In these circumstances Sir John Simon's statement in the House of Commons is of the utmost importance and is the Governing factor. With characteristic skill and appearance of fairness he made it perfectly plain that the function of the Commission could not be enlarged or diminished by any statement or declaration by any person whatever.

DON'T WALK INTO THE TRAP.

To say in these circumstances the Viceroy's announcement as explained by Mr. Benn offers a Conference on the basis of full and immediate Dominion Status would be wholly untrue. And that is the reason why in both the House the Labour Government made it plain that it was nothing but a restatement of the Montague policy which was made necessary because the Indian people thought that the British Government was going back even upon that policy, and an atmosphere necessary for the favourable reception of the Simon Committee Report had to be created. If those who hastily accepted the Viceroy's announcement will still adhere so it after all this, they will be walking into the trap with eyes open. I have no doubt now that the Lahore Congress will enforce the Calcutta decision. I would most earnestly and respectfully appeal to the Delhi leaders to withdraw their statement or at any rate not to adhere to it because their assumption has now proved to be wrong. I would equally earnestly and respectfully appeal to all those who are genuinely for Independence to dissociate themselves from the Delhi leaders' statement and to say unmistakably that they are against the Conference as described by Mr. Benn. Their duty is even clearer than the Dominionwallahs for they cannot accept the Viceroy's announcement about Dominion Status being the goal of India. Nor can they forget that even during this year the Congress goal according to the Calcutta resolution is complete independence and will continue to be the goal even though the Nehru Report is accepted in its entirety by the British Government before the end of this year. And this has become all the more obligatory on members of the Independence League after Mr. Benn's taunt that the Viceroy's declaration has smashed the Independence movement. Those who are only for or will at present be content with Dominion Status cannot at all help the Independence movement. Those whose sole objective is complete independence can alone help the independence movement, and can only be the members of the Independence League. Independencewallahs should be miles and miles away from the Viceroy's announcement. I would appeal to the Andhra members of the Independence League who remained neutral on the resolution relating to Viceroy's announcement to take a much firmer stand at Lahore.

DUTY OF THE CONGRESS.

The duty of the Congress is to pull up the other parties to its level and not lower the standard under the excuse of the greatest measure of agreement with other parties and to pull itself and others down. I would also earnestly and humbly appeal to the members of the other parties who agreed to the Nehru Report that they should not agree to the Conference unless full and immediate Dominion Status is agreed to as its basis by the British Government.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's latest pronouncement after the Commons debate strengthens the view that there is to be no change in the hitherto pursued policy relating to India. Evidently, he felt obliged to assure the British public that any obscurities due to the exigencies of the Commons debate need not disturb them and they may rest easy in their minds.

# WHITLEY COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

## Programme For The City.

—:o:—

TUESDAY, (19th Nov.)

Arrive at Bombay 8-5 p.m. (N.B. Arrangements will be made to stop the train at Grant Road for a few minutes.)

WEDNESDAY, (20th Nov.)

Forenoon—10-30 a.m. (Standard Time) (1) Informal consultation with local Assistant Commissioners, Women Assessors, the Director of the Bombay Labour Office and the Chief Inspector of Factories.

(2) Discuss with Mr. J. F. Gennings, the Director of the Bombay Labour Office, the cost of living investigations carried out by the Bombay Labour Office.

(3) Visit the Bombay Labour Office, if desired.

Afternoon.— .....

THURSDAY, (21st Nov.)

Forenoon.— .....

Inspection of industrial institutions.

Afternoon—Oral examination of official witnesses, viz.,—

2-30 p.m.—A representative of the local Government and Mr. J. F. Gennings, Director of the Bombay Labour Office.

3-30 p.m.—Mr. T. W. Johnstone, Chief Inspector of Factories (Bombay Witness No. 31 (d) and Mr. R. J. Tata, Certifying Surgeon, Bombay. (Bombay Witness No. 31 (c).

TEA PARTY AT SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

FRIDAY, (22nd Nov.)

Forenoon.—

Inspection of industrial institutions.

Afternoon.—

2-15 p.m.—Oral examination of Mr. W. B. Gilligan, I.C.S., Collector of Ratnagiri (Bombay Witness No. 31 (m)

5 p.m.—Tea Party at the Servants of India Society.

SATURDAY, (23rd. Nov.)

Forenoon,—

8-30 a.m.—Visit Shipping Master's office.

11 a.m.—Oral examination of Mr. J. E. P. Curry, Shipping Master, Bombay. (Bombay Witness No. 31 (a).

Afternoon.—Oral examination of—

2-30 p.m.—A representative of the Indian Seamen's Union. (Bombay Witness No. 19).

3-30 p.m.—A representative of the Bombay Seamen's Union. (Bombay witness No. 22).

MONDAY, (25th Nov.)

Forenoon.—10-30 a.m.—and Afternoon 2-30 p.m.—

Oral examination of a representative of the Bombay Textile Labour Union.

TUESDAY, (26th Nov).

Forenoon.—

10-30 a.m.—Oral examination of a representative of the G.I.P. Railway Staff Union (Bombay Witness No. 52).

Afternoon.— Oral examination of—

2-30 p.m.—(1) The Agent, G.I.P. Rly. (Central Govt. Witness No. 15.)

B.B. AND C.I. RAILWAY.

3-30 p.m.—Mr. J. J. C. Paterson, Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Broad Gauge.

Mr. H. P. Ball, General Traffic Manager.

Mr. J. A. Jones, Chief Engineer, Broad Gauge.

(Bombay witness No. 37).

WEDNESDAY, (27th Nov.)

Forenoon.—Inspection of industrial institutions.

Afternoon.—Oral examination of

2-30 p.m.—Dr. M. I. Balfour and Dr. Sakuntala Talpade of the Haffkine Institute, Bombay. (Bombay witnesses No. 13 and 47).

3-15 p.m.—Representatives of Bombay Council of Social Workers. (Bombay Witness No. 26).

4-0 p.m.—Miss I. Wingate, Industrial Secretary, Young Women's Christian Association, Bombay. (Bombay Witness No. 29).

EXAM. OF MILL-OWNERS' REPRESENTATIVE.

THURSDAY, (28th Nov.)

Forenoon—10-30 a.m.—and Afternoon 2-30 p.m.—

Oral examination of a representative of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association. (Bombay Witness No. 41).

FRIDAY, (29th Nov.)

Forenoon.— Oral examination of—

10-30 a.m.—Mr. R. Blackwell, Hony. Secy., the Bombay European Textile Association, Bombay. (Bombay Witness No. 3.)

11-15 a.m.—Mr. F. Stones, Superintendent of Mills, E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd., Sassoon Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Afternoon.— .....

SATURDAY, (30th Nov.)

Forenoon.—

10-30 a.m.—Oral examination of a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. (Bombay Witness No. 36).

Afternoon.—

2-30 p.m.—Oral examination of Mr. L. R. Tairsee and Mr. Manu Subedar of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. (Bombay Witness No. 42).

MONDAY, (2nd Dec.)

Forenoon.—

10-30 a.m.—Oral examination of the Chairman, Chief Engineer and Docks Manager of the Bombay Port Trust. (Bombay Witness No. 1.)

Afternoon.— .....

TUESDAY, (3rd Dec.)

Forenoon.— .....

Afternoon.— .....

WEDNESDAY, (4th Dec.)

Leave Bombay, 12 noon.

# MR. BHOPATKAR ON VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

—:o:—

## Delhi Manifesto Is Irreducible Minimum.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, writes:—

"The developments that have taken place subsequent to the Viceroy's announcement, have clearly demonstrated that it has almost served the purpose for which it was mainly intended, namely, to effect a breach in politically-minded India over the question of the framing of the new Constitution for India. Shorn of the platitudes with which the announcement abounds, it amounts to a mere change in phraseology. It has only used the current coin of "Dominion Status" for the old coin of "Responsible Government," coupled with an assurance to associate some Indians at a particular stage of the framing of new Constitution with the evident object of giving an impression to the world that the new Constitution was one framed with the consent of the various parties and interests in India. Personally, I shall not be surprised in the least, if the so-called Round Table Conference ultimately proved to be a mere wind-egg, to the bitter disappointment of thos of our leaders who seem to pin their faith so much upon it. Their mentality only indicates that they have not yet sufficiently profited themselves by past experience.

APPEAL TO LEADERS.

To be frank, our leaders both at Bombay and Delhi should, in the fitness of things, have waited for a while before going in raptures over the announcement, and by issuing statements, committing themselves and their followers to a line of action, which the announcement did not really deserve or justify. Surely, the heavens would not have fallen, if our leaders had followed a policy of mum, quietly watching the developments both here and in England. I hope and trust that they will not further complicate matters by issuing fresh statements and manifestos.

IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM.

Be that as it may, it is our bounden duty to stand by our leaders and back their efforts with all the vigour and strength we are capable of. The Delhi manifesto is the irreducible minimum upon which political India should be prepared to co-operate, if at all, with British representatives. It is really surprising that an exception should have been taken in some quarters to the conditions laid down in the Delhi manifesto. They should be the 'sine qua non' of any honourable co-operation by every Congressman worth his salt.

ENGLISHMAN'S KNACK.

I should, hereby, request my friends, Subash Chandra Bose, Shriniwas Iyengar and others not to create a rift in the Congress lute by their inopportune insistence upon complete independence as the goal of the Congress. Let me assure them that every Congressman is at heart a 'pucca' independencewallah, and he will not lag behind these friends in proclaiming it, when the proper time and occasion arise. India has had to fight its freedom's battle with a set of shrewd British diplomats, be they Conservative, Liberal or Labourite in their persuasion. The British are well-known for closing their ranks, whenever an occasion requires them to do so. Let us imitate, though not emulate, them in this knack of sinking all differences, and presenting a bold and united front to our opponents. I may also embolden myself to request the Bombay leaders to come in line with the Delhi manifesto, and to present the inspiring spectacle of a whole and united India over the Constitution as they did over the Simon Commission.

WANTED UNITED FRONT.

Some of my Mahomedan brethren have already created a split in respect of the Nehru report, and they seem to be bent upon widening it, with the hope of gaining more rights and concessions to their own community. I cannot but characterize their attitude as unpatriotic in the extreme.

In a word, I feel that it is high time for all the leaders, instead of issuing statements and manifestos, either singly or in groups, to come together and agree upon a common course of action so as to give proper lead to India.

ARRIVAL OF EAST-BOUND AIR MAIL.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Nov. 17.

The airliner "The City of Teheran" arrived here this afternoon without the English mails, which did not connect at Athens. Special planes have left to meet and bring them.

(Later).—The missing mails are expected here by about Wednesday.—A. P.

FRENCH AIRMAN HONOURED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The French airmen Costes and Bellonte arrived at Dum Dum yesterday at 5 p.m. from Hanoi in one hop, and took off for Karachi at 9 the same night "en route" to Paris. The French Trade Commissioner presented Bellonte with the Cross of the Legion of Honour.—A. P.

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By Air Mail,
London, Nov. 1.

The 13th session, which is known as the Maritime Session, opened at Geneva on the 10th October and concluded its sittings on the 26th ultimo. At this Session, Mr. Aunos, Labour Minister of the Spanish Government presided and 34 States were represented by 110 delegates with an equal number of advisers. As usual, India was represented by delegates of the Government of India, the Employers and the Workers.

This year's Conference had a special significance due to the fact that it was felt that owing to the absence of India's National Mercantile Marine the Indian Employers' Delegates could not express themselves properly. On the other hand, the Workers' Delegates had to fight the cause of the Indian Seamen's against non-Indian (European) Shipping vested interests single-handed without the support of their Employers. Mr. M. Daud, President of the Calcutta Seamen's Union represented the Indian Seamen as a Workers' Delegate and he was assisted by three technical advisers, Mr. Syud Munwar, M.L.C., Mr. L. G. Fradhan, both representing the Bombay Indian Seamen's Union and Mr. Muzamil Ali representing the Calcutta Indian Seamen's Union. The Conference discussed the following four subjects:—

1. Regulations of the Seamen's Eight Hours a Day or Forty Eight Hours a week on board the ships;
2. Protection of seamen in case of accidents and sickness;
3. Welfare of Seamen in Ports; and
4. Minimum professional capacity for navigating officers on board the ships;

Before these items were taken up formerly by the Conference, the shipowners' group put forward a resolution asking the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to advise the States' members of the International Labour Organisation to nominate non-government delegates, particularly in Maritime sessions, in agreement with the most representative shipowners and seamen's organisations existing in each national country. The question was raised beause for the first time in the history of the International Labour Conference, Great Britain was represented in the Conference without having the delegates from the British shipowners. The reason that was given by Mr. Smith, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade was that the Employers Organisation in Great Britain was invited by the Labour Government to nominate a delegate on their behalf to the Conference but the request was refused by the British Shipping Federation. It was for that reason that Great Britain had to attend the Conference without the shipowners' representatives. When the resolution, mentioned above, was discussed in the open Conference, Mr. Daud, on behalf of the Workers' Group, pointed out that the shipowners' resolution was not in order as through the medium of the resolution they proposed an amendment under Article 422 of the Treaty of Versailles, which required that the agenda should be prepared in the usual course and the matter should be dealt with by the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation and then if the amendment could secure two-third majority in the Conference, the decision thereof should be referred to the Council of the League of the League of Nations at which three-fourths of the members must be present in order to come to a final decision. Mr. Smith explained the position of the British Labour Government and in doing so he referred to the precedent in the matter of the Conservative Government relating to the selection of Employers' Delegates of Great Britain. The resolution was rejected by a large majority, and thus the Shipowners's Group abstained themselves from attending the Committees of the Conference. After three days a compromise was, however, effected and another resolution of a formal nature was put before the House which was accepted. Of course, the Workers' Group unanimously opposed even this formal resolution.

INDIAN DELEGATES ON COMMITTEES.

In Committees and Groups so far as India was concerned, Sir Atul Chatterji, Government of India Delegate, was elected Chairman of the Government Group, Mr. Daud was elected Vice-Chairman of the Selection (Subjects) Committee. In the Regulation of Hours Committee, Sir Geoffray Corbett, Government of India Delegate, Mr. Brown, Adviser to the Indian Employers' Delegate of Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Co., and, and Mr. Daud secured seats. In the Committee on the Protection for Seamen in case of accidents and sickness, Mr. Turner, Substitute delegate, Government of India, Mr. M. A. Master of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. and Adviser to the Indian Employers' Delegate, and Mr. L. G. Pradhan, Adviser to the Indian Workers' Delegate represented India. In the Committee on Seamen's Welfare in Ports, Mr. Fakirji Cowasji, Adviser to the Employers' Delegate and Mr. Muzamil Ali, Adviser to the Workers' Delegate represented India. In the Committee on the minimum professional capacity for Navigating Officers, Captain Sir Edward Headlam, Adviser to the Government of India Delegate, Mr. Syud Munwar, M.L.C., Adviser to the Workers' Delegate and Mr. J. N. Roy, Indian Employers' Delegate represented India.

INDIAN SHIPPING.

The interest of Indian shipping as well as that of Indian Seamen was discussed in the first two committees, viz., Regulation of hours and protection of seamen. Sir Geoffray Corbett tabled an amendment under article 427 of the Treaty of Versailles stating that uniformity in case of the application of 8 hours regulation is not possible for Indian seamen. Mr. Daud, the Workers' Delegate in opposing the amendment pointed out that the Government of India, on being asked by the International Labour Office, submitted the actual working conditions of Indian seamen which have been printed in the Gray Book of the International Labour Office wherein the Government have mentioned that Indian seamen have to work for 8 hours in the Engine Department, 9 hours in the Deck Department and 10 hours in the Catering Department. Therefore, in his opinion, the question which had bee nraised by Sir Geoffray Corbett did not seem to be consistent, which claimed that uniformity was not possible. He also submitted that the seamen of other nationalities were working more longer hours than the Indian seamen, as per figures given in the Gray Book. Moreover, the question could not be raised at the 13th session of the Conference since its business was to settle the draft questionnaire, which would have to be circularised to all the government to elicit replies to them by next year after which there was the possibility of the introduction of a Convention for the consideration of the Conference. Mr. Albert Thomas, the Secretary General of the Conference, pointed out that Article 427 was not applicable at that stage but according to Article 405, para. 3, governments could be asked generally whether any modification was necessary for the purposes of regulating the working hours of the seamen, after giving due consideration to the climatic conditions and undeveloped industrial conditions of the national countries. When this was being discussed, some of the Governments felt that the subject matter should be included in the questionnaire itself, with the result that the Workers' Group voted *en bloc* against the amendment of the Secretary General. Eight of the Governments abstained from voting, whereas a few of them including the Socialist Government of Great Britain and the Government of India voted in favour of it. The motion was thus carried in the Committee but in the open session of the Conference, Mr. Daud once again opposed it and Sir Geoffray Corbett modified his previous statement by stating that he had no intention to exclude Indian seamen and that he would do his best to modify the existing working conditions of Indian seamen.

NO INSURANCE FOR LASKAR!

With regard to the question of including Indian Seamen within the scope of Insurance Benefits, Mr. L. G. Pradhan moved an amendment in the Committee that the foreign seamen should also be given the benefit of insurance. In support of his amendment he contented that the Indian seamen were engaged by foreign shipowners including those of Great Britain in the absence of India's National Mercantile Marine and the exclusion of foreign seamen meant the exclusion of Indian seamen from the benefits derived out of insurances. The amendment was lost only by one vote so that matter was taken up once again in the open Conference where too it met with the same fate. But the President of the Conference in his concluding speech pointed out that the Governments should consider the question seriously so that foreign seamen may come within the scope of Insurance Benefits.

The Conference then adopted the draft conclusions which would now go to the governments concerned in the form of a questionnaire. On the basis of their replies, which would be received by the International Labour Office, various conventions would be drafted which would be discussed next year, when the final vote would be taken.

BETTER RECRUITING URGED.

Mr. Daud tabled three resolution The first resolution asked for an enquiry by the Labour Office regarding the condition of Asiatic Seamen with reference to their wages, hours of work, unemployment, recruitment, housing and health. He pointed out that in India there were 2,50,000 seamen, out of which only 50,000 could be engaged at a time on boardships. Therefore, to solve the unemployment problem in particular, the present system of recruiting seamen through licensed government brokers and ghat *sarangs* should be abolished as the system was found to be full of abuses and it was ascertained that the intermediaries in the name of recruitment charged indirectly 25 per cent of the seamen's wages. In his opinion, if an enquiry was set up, the matter could be solved to the satisfaction of Indian seamen. By his second resolution, Mr. Daud asked the International Labour Office to study the working hours of seamen engaged in inland navigation and to place their report at an early session of the Conference with a view to change the recommendation that was adopted on the same subject in 1920 to that of a Draft Convention. The resolution was adopted by the Conference. The third resolution asked the Labour Office to investigate into the causes of the failures of the various governments including the Government of India to ratify the draft convention passed in the Maritime Conferences of 1920, 1921 and 1926. In dealing with this subject, Mr. Daud pointed out that so far as India was concerned, not a single important convention was ratified by the Government of India and it had obviously become useless for the Indian labour, particularly the seamen, to pin much faith in these Conventions. Mr. Syed Munawar emphasised that in the absence of ratification, the Indian seamen were suffering in the matter of recruitment and employment. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Muzamil Ali pointed out to the Conference the necessity of getting a minimum manning scale for seamen in order to give effect to the Conventions that might be passed next year to regulate the hours of work for the seamen. As Mr. Daud was deputed by the Workers' group to speak on the Director's Report regarding the progress made by the States in adopting the Convention passed at the Maritime sessions of the Conference, while dealing with the report, he poined out that for the benefit of seamen, viz. unemployment indemnity and facilities for finding employment for seamen were also not ratified by as many as 14 and 16 States respectively, whereas the Convention regarding articles of agreement to be signed before the authority along with other privileges accorded to the seamen was ratified by only 6 States. The convention on the question of repatriation was ratified by only 5 States, which was very disappointing from the Workers' point of view. He took the opportunity to enter an emphatic protest against these States and in doing so laid stress on the workers' condition of life, which could be ameliorated if only the International Workers' Federation was strengthened and their activities were carried on throughout the world. In dealing with India, he opined that Mr. Gilchrist, the representative of the Government in 1926 told the Conference that an Engagement Bureau for Seamen was under contemplation and that an office of the Bureau was already started in 1924. Thus the Indian seamen lived in hopes that the Convention for facilities to find employment would be ratified by the Government of India and they were now astonished to learn that no such bureau has been established. Their regret was all the more since the unemployment problem was also not solved and the Convention for unemployment indemnity remained unratified. Sir Geoffray Corbett in defending the Government suggested that Government tried their best to start the bureau but ultimately found it impracticable.

UNFAIR TO PUBLIC MEN IN INDIA.

The most important part of the Conference was the Statement made by Sir Geoffray Corbett who told the Conference that public men in India were suspicious of the deliberations of the International Labour Conference and that this suspicion had made it difficult for the Government of India to ratify the Washington Convention. In reply to Sir Geoffray Corbett, Mr. Daud declared that India contained 350 million population, 90 per cent of which was working class population and that Indians were never suspicious of the deliberations of the International Labour Conference though they certainly looked with suspicion the bureaucratic form of Government that decided the destinies of the working class people in India.

Since I had a fair opportunity to discuss the procedure adopted at these sessions of the International Labour Conference, I want to emphasise here that the double discussion system which has been in vogue is not only expensive but also it is very often a pure waste of time. Uptil 1927, the Conference used to settle once for all the items on the agenda but subsequent to that session, it had been decided to discuss a question twice for the purposes of giving it a form of an intrenational legislation. The experience of the last three sessions is sufficient to show that the new method has not improved the situation any the better and it would do well if the authorities, instead of wasting time by double sitting, reverted to the old practice by leaving the task of fixing the dates of the Conference in the hands of the Labour Office as was the case previous to 1927 session. Difficulties are also being felt by the Indian delegation due to the shortness of time and it will be worth while to consider whether the Government of India could see their way to announce the delegation much earlier, say at least three months prior to the session and arranged a preliminary conference in India of the delegates of various interests represented at the Conference so that they may be able to arrive at some understanding upon matters which are of common interest. This was too evident at the last session, since statements and counter statements were made by the Government and workers' delegates. I am sure the Indian delegates would have achieved better results, had the Government of India kept themselves in touch with the realities of the condition of Indian labour.

# NEW EPOCH IN SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE UNIONISM.

## European Workers Fraternise With Indian Comrades.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 18.
(By Mail.)

Last Saturday's gathering of printers, both European and Indian, at Durban, was regarded as a unique occasion in the annals of Indian printers in Natal, according to Mr. M. Mueka, President of the Durban and District Printers' Union. This body has now been superseded by the South African Typographical Union, which decided at its Conference to admit Indians as members, a decision which was described by Mr. H. W. Sampson, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and President of the Types as an epoch-making event in the history of the South African Trade Union movement.

INDIANS IN THE INDUSTRY.

Mr. Mueka, proceeding recalled the entry of Indians in the printing industry. "As early as the year 1888 Indians were employed in various capacities in the printing trade. The first firm to employ Indians was T. L. Cullingworth; others who followed in employing were Messrs. Bennet and Davis, Caxton Printing Works, Messrs. P. Davis and Sons, and Georges A. Riches. At the present almost every printing industry in Natal has Indian employees. Indians with 40 years' experience may still be found working in some of the printing establishments. These men, though thoroughly competent and highly efficient, do not, however, enjoy the full privileges nor do they receive a just reward for their labours.

A PLEASING FEATURE.

"A pleasing feature in the industry is that there can still be found a few employers who employ Indians as machine-minders, rulers, cutters and book-binders, and other work of a technical character, and the class of work turned out by the Indian employees is certainly in keeping with the high standard and quality that are keynote in the industry.

"When the Indian first entered the trade in the year 1888 the wages pand him was 4s. per week. From thence onwards and up to the time of the wages agreement the Indians were underlaid. It was about the year 1912, when the Indian employees formed a union under the style of the Indian Printers' Union, and now called the Durban and District Printers' Union.

"You are no doubt aware that for a considerable time past our Union has been consistently knocking at the door of the South African Typographical Union for recognition. Perseverance has its reward, following the decision of the local branch of the Typographical Union, which accepted the Indian printers as provisional members.

ADMISSION INTO TRADE UNION.

"I am happy to announce that the S. A. T. U. Conference has by a big majority ratified that decision. We held the belief that, though the Indian printers would have to suffer at the outset, much good would be the outcome of such sufferings. The Conference has taken a wise step, and on behalf of the Indian printers I can assure those present here that the Indian will always play the game. Given the facilities and the encouragement he will never be found wanting.

"I will be failing in my duty if do not express the appreciation of the Indian printers to the Hon. the Minister, Mr. Sampson, and those at the head of affairs in the S. A. T. U. whose sagacious advice, no doubt, brought about a highly satisfactory conclusion of the Indian question

"One more word. We are much indebted to the indefatigable Secretary of the Durban Branch, Mr. Cheek. His services in our cause is invaluable, and our gratitude to him knows no bounds."

BUILDING ENDURING EDIFICE.

Mr. A. Christopher, President of the Natal Workers' Congress, submitted a plea for equal opportunities for the worker. "To equalise opportunities was to equalise civilised life", he observed, "to keep down the Indian worker was to place a drag in the way of the European worker of the country."

The Indians he proceeded, were born in the country, they knew no other home than in this land. India was only represented to them as being the country from where their fathers came. The Indian worker was daily associated with the European and the latter in bringing the Indian within the fold of his movement was building an enduring edifice of trade unionism in South Africa.

WANT OF FACILITIES FOR INDIANS.

Mr. A. Jones stated that the typists accepting the Indian printers had shown themselves to be true trade unionists.

The Indians had accepted the terms of civilised wages as embodied in the Cape Town agreement. Yet they were greatly handicapped for the want of facilities for technical education and even primary education.

He assured the gathering that if the Indian was properly understood he would prove as good a trade unionist as anybody else in the world.

"We do not desire", said Mr. Kajee, in conclusion, "social contact or equality but in the economic sphere there should be no divisions."

"PLAY THE GAME."

Mr. J. W. Godfrey, after a lengthy speech, exhorted the Indian printers "to play the game" with the Europeans, and if they did this faithfully and well the Europeans, he was convinced, would not let them down.

TRIBUTE TO MR. SASTRI.

Mr. Hugh Bryan, Superintendent of Education, Natal, writing in "Natal Witness" says:—

The Sastri College will, it is hoped, be a lasting memorial to the man whose name it bears, and to whom his countrymen in South Africa owe so large a debt.

In this institution we shall hope to see some of the Indian people's aspirations achieved, and some of them brought nearer to achievement. The students who here will come to pursue their road towards the learned professions can have no worthier example than that of Srinivasa Sastri, no human type better of emulation.

We trust that there will be many issuing thence who feel that more learning is not all, and that "the highest degree is that of service. May they so serve, and so live that the future will recognise their worth, and justify the spirit which has prompted men's hearts and hands to give them opportunity.

(Continued from mColumn 7.)

working to give huge profits to his employers. It is the seamen, who by the sweat of his brow, takes part in and gives an impetus to international trade, and, the value of the seamen's services being of an international character, it is up to this Conference to pass this Resolution. I appeal to the Government Delegate of India to do all in his power to see that the Conventions that have so far not been ratified are ratified at once in the best interests of the country, of the seamen and of the shipping industry. I appeal also to the shipowners not to be offended by my remarks, but to consider them very carefully in their own interests, and to see that a spirit of harmony, mutual collaborstion and goodwill prevails as between them and the seamen on whom the prosperity of the shipping industry depends.

With these few words I commend the resolution for your acceptance.

# HOW INDIAN SEAMEN ARE EXPLOITED.

## Why Moscow Programme Finds Favour With Them?

### MR. SYED MUNAWAR'S SPEECH AT GENEVA.

The following speech was delivered by Mr. Syed Munawar, Workers' Adviser, at the International Labour Conference at Geneva on October 26 on the resolution asking the Governing Body to expedite enquiry into and report on the causes for non-ratification of maritime Convention by the State members of the Organisations:—

At the outset I should like to make it clear that this resolution which has been submitted by my colleague Mr. Daud, the Indian Workers' Delegate, is being placed before the Conference in an amended form, since we have accepted the amendment suggested by the Japanese Government Delegate. Accordingly, in the third paragraph of the resolution, as printed on page XIX of Provisional Record No. 10, the words "by States Members of the International Labour Organisation" should be substituted for the words "in Asiatic countries," so that the amended passage reads "the action taken by the States Members of the International Labour Organisation upon the Draft Conventions and Recommendations," etc

It will be observed that between 1920 and 1926 seven Conventions and four Recommendations were adopted by two Maritime Sessions and partly by the 1921 General Session of the Conference. The seven Conventions are those concerning (1) minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea; (2) unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship; (3) facilities for finding employment for seamen; (4) minimum age for admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers; (5) compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea; (6) seamen's articles of agreement; and (7) repatriation of seamen.

In regard to these Conventions Mr. Daud, in his speech on the Director's Report, made it abundantly clear that only 22 out of the 55 States Members of the Organisation have ratified the Convention on minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea, only 14 have ratified the Convention on unemployment indemnity, only 16 have ratified the Convention on facilities for finding employment, only 21 that on minimum age for admission to employment as trimmers or stokers, only 21 that on compulsory medical examination, and only 6 that on seamen's articles of agreement. The object of the Resolution which we propose is clear when it is seen what a small number of States Members have ratified the Conventions.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Turning now to the Recommendations, they are four in number, and concern (1) unemployment insurance for seamen; (2) establishment of national seamen's codes; (3) repatriation of masters and apprentices; and (4) general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen.

From the chart which has been exhibited in this building it appears that a small country like Estonia has been able to ratify all the Conventions and adopt all the Recommendations, and France has followed suit. Great credit is due to these two countries for the action they have taken.

INDIAN GOVT. TO BLAME.

Though Estonia has less than a thirtieth of the population and resources of India it has been able to do this, but India, with its long seaboard and its 250,000 seamen has not yet adopted five of these Conventions and Recommendations, though Article 405, para 5 of the Treaty of Versailles demands that at the most within 18 months these Conventions shall be submitted to the competent authority.

SCANDALOUS WAY OF RECRUITING.

At Genoa in 1920 a Convention was adopted concerning facilities for finding employment for seamen. That Convention has not been put into effect inasmuch as the Offices which were required to be set up have not been set up In Bombay, the port from, which I come to represent the seamen at this Conference, the steps taken to provide facilities for the finding of employment for seamen are very rude and ineffective, e.g. the employment of an assistant shipping master to recruit seamen and that too only from May 1929. That system of recruitment is certainly both primitive and defective, since it is not done directly by through the medium of 'Serangs' and butlers. The Indian Seamen's Union of Bombay has made representations to the Government of India from time to time for the completion of the system of employment through employment offices, but still the shipping masters in Bombay and Calcutta continue to take the crews through the 'serangs' and butlers. They give presents to the Chief Officer or chief engineer concerned and extort money from the crews. There is no gainsaying this fact and my esteemed friend, Sir Geoffrey Corbett, who is here, is aware of this scandalous state of affairs. He has made a thorough study of the system of seamen's recruitment in India, and I am sure he will bear me out when I make these observations. I have said this much with regard to the facilities for finding employment for seamen.

NO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Now, in regard to unemployment insurance. In India nothing has been done. The P. and O. S. N. Company in Bombay are most callous to the legitimate grievances and demands of their seamen. The Indian Seamen's Union has made several representations to that Company but it does not care to recognise the Union. It does not care to pay any heed to the distress caused to the seamen, about 1,000 in number who are often unemployed for periods ranging from 2 to 6 years.

ANOTHER INJUSTICE TO LASKARS.

Another glaring injustice to seamen in India is that for similar work carried out by Indian crews there is no uniformity of wage. For instance, the Peninsular and Oriental and British India Companies which are controlled by practically the same management pay different scales of wages for the same kinds of work carried out under exactly similar conditions. That is to say, the B. I. S. N. Co. pays less than the P. & O.

What we want to impress upon this Conference is that there should be uniformity in regard to working conditions and remuneration of seamen no matter with what company they may be serving; and I would add that this statement has reference to the universal peace based on social justice mentioned in the Preamble to the Peace Treaty of Versailles. But social justice and universal peace cannot be achieved unless these invidious distinctions, these disparities and inequalities are wiped out. It is the function of this Conference to see that Conventions and Recommendations are ratified or applied without delay. My Delegate, Mr. Daud, has refererd to the fact that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office has had an enquiry made into the reasons for non-ratification by certain countries, but he has struck a note of pessimism with regard to the results of that enquiry. The enquiry does not seem to be complete.

WHY MOSCOW PROGRAMME SCORES.

The object of this resolution is to expedite the study which has been undertaken by the Governing Body of the causes of non-ratification of Conventions by a number of States Members of this Organisation and the submission of a report thereon. I would emphatically state that the Governments of those countries which have not ratified are allowing their workers to be exploited. And this exploitation of the workers and their consequent discontent have let them to embrace the Moscow programme which is widely spreading in practically all countries where the conditions of service are not satisfactory. What I want to impress upon the Government of India is that they should see that the Conventions and Recommendations are ratified or applied without further delay. And this in the best interests of the shipping industry, in the best interests of seamen and in the best interests of the Government itself. The Government must take a firm stand, ratify these Conventions, and see that they are put into effect by legislation. The shipowners will never demand ratification. They will never care to join hands with the Government in ratifying these Conventions and Recommendations. It is the duty of the Government to see that social justice is done and that peace prevails among the workers of India who number about 90 per cent. of the population of the country. If peace exists amongst this proletariat, it will be easy to establish peace in the country as a whole.

ENORMOUS PROFITS OF SHIPPING CONCERNS.

Further, I should like to refer to an observation made by Mr. Henson yesterday, when he spoke on the Director's report. He very aptly remarked that the British shipowners were paying fat dividends of from 10 to 35 per cent. and that he had never heard of a single instance where a shipowner had become bankrupt. I would go a step further and say that not a single shipowner has died insolvent. Not a single shipping company has gone into voluntary liquidation. The shipping companies, especially in India, are paying dividends to their shareholders and large emoluments to their managing staff, but the latter are not risking their lives as the seamen are. It is the seamen who is

(Continued in column 5).

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1929.

## "FATHER OF HOUSE OF COMMONS."

### "Rt. Hon. T. P. O'Connor Dead."

### M. P. WITH BRILLIANT PEN AND TONGUE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The death has occurred of Mr. T. P. O'Connor.—Reuter.

[Rt. Hon. Thomas Power O'Connor, "the Father of the House of Commons," was born on October 5th, 1848, at Athlone, Ireland. He entered journalism as a junior reporter on Saunders' Newsletter, a Dublin Conservative journal in 1867 and migrated to London in search of situation in 1870. He was appointed a sub-editor on the "Daily Telegraph," and was afterwards employed in the London Office of the "New York Herald." He entered Parliament as Member for Galway (1880) and returned for both Galway and Liverpool in 1885, and chose the latter for which he was again and again returned. He thus represented the Scotland Division of Liverpool since 1885. He founded and was the first Editor of the "Star," the "Sun," the weekly "Sun," "M. A. P.", "T. P. O.," "T. P.'s Magazine" and "T. P.'s Weekly." He was made a Privy Councillor in 1924. Among his publications mention may be made of "Lord Beaconsfield" (a Biography); "The Parnell Movement," "Gladstone's House of Commons," "Napoleon," "The Phantom Millions," and a large number of articles and essays.

For over 40 years he was President of the United Irish League of Great Britain. He was one of a Commission to report on riots in Liverpool in 1917. He was entertained by all parties at a luncheon in 1923. A street in Athens has been named in his honour Brilliant with pen and tongue he had few superiors in debate and arguments. For a number of years he whote memoirs in the "Daily Telegraph."]

### A REMARKABLE CAREER.

—:o:—

Mr. T. P. O'Connor was educated at the College of the Immaculate Conception in Athlone. When fifteen he was entered at Queen's College, Galway, where three years later he took his degree as B.A., & three or four years afterwards as M.A.

While a student at Galway, at the mature age of fifteen, he made his maiden speech. It was in 1863, during the great Civil War in America.

BECOMES A JOURNALIST.

He left college with his degrees in his 19th year, and joined the "Saunder's News Letter," a reactionary Tory organ. He was engaged as reporter at twenty shillings a week for the first year, which was doubled the second. In return for this modest stipend he acquired the invaluable experience of a man-of-all-work. For three years he toiled in this rough journalistic university; and then, seeing no prospect of a further rise in his salary, he decided to try London.

STARTS CAREER IN LONDON.

He was then in his twenty-second year. When he started he had just drawn six pounds, three weeks' salary paid in advance to cover his holidays. Of these he spent £2 in buying a return ticket to London—and arrived in London in July 1870, with exactly £4 in his pocket. He arrived in London after a long night journey, at 5 o'clock in the morning. He succumbed at once to the spell of the mighty city. He traversed the streets for six hours on end feasting his eyes with the sight of the places of which he had read and dreamed, and which were not actually visible and tangible before him.

He was casting about for some literary work when it was suggested to him that he might write a paying book on "Scenes in the House." Somewhat reluctantly he went to the British Museum and began to prepare for the proposed "Scenes" by reading up the story of Disraeli's "debut" in the House. He looked up the papers relating to his first election, and the subject took hold upon him. The book, however, was an immediate and brilliant success. Edition after edition was sold out and Mr. T. P. O'Connor found himself not only famous, but comparatively opulent.

HOW HE GOT GALWAY SEAT.

His friend Dr. Ward, who sat for Galway, retired in 1880, and T. P. was offered the vacant seat. Raisin £200 from the proceess of his "Life of Beaconsfield" and his "Cyclopaedia of Irish Literature," he started for Galway, and returned to take his seat in the House of Commons, where he became one of the most energetic and brilliant of Mr. Parnell's band of obstructives.

Later Mr. O'Connor stood for Scotland Division of Liverpool which he continued to represent till his death.

### MR. T. P. O'CONNOR'S 81ST BIRTHDAY.

—:o:—

#### Stream Of Telegrams And Flowers.

SOME OPINIONS ON LIFE.

The following appeared in the "Sunday Times" of October 6, 1928:

Mr. T. P. O'Connor celebrated the 81st anniversary of his birthday yesterday. Our special correspondent writes:—

Wisps of smoke drift from his study door as I approach to congratulate, on reaching the great age of 81, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. famous journalist and "Father of the House of Commons."

Photographers have invaded his room, piled his many telegrams and flowers around him on his desk, and taken flash-lights.

Afterwards they go; the smoke melts; and, across the now quiet room with windows brightened by the October sunshine, Mr. O'Connor smiles that half-shy, charming smile of his, known to his almost countless friends.

He sits, with all the roses in front of him, taking snuff, and an inward look in his eyes. Is he recalling past scenes?

He begins to tell me, in his soft, level voice, about memory, what it brings to a man of his age, how it becomes a little blurred so that faces do not appear clearly and voices are not distinct in the mind.

LIFE IS A MIXTURE.

As to happy memories, he says: "Every event or emotion in our life is mixed. I do not know the meaning of the words 'undiluted joy'. I never knew any such moment. There was always a reflective and sombre unseen self, of which I was aware underneath every happening."

"It is partly due to the Irish character, which, contrary to the usual impression, is more sad than joyous—something like the Russian."

Then he adds, with a smile, "The people the Irish are least like in the world are the English. Perhaps it is because of that they get on well with them."

Accordingly, it is a great joy, he says, to live to see the day when the political differences between the two races are so amicably settled.

ON LIVING OVER AGAIN.

"Live my life again?" He shakes his head when I ask him this question. "Everything is so mixed."

He has had great disappointments as well as success. To begin with, he wanted, in his youth, to join the Civil Service, but was prevented by political causes. Journalism was only a second choice, and his first years in it were quite miserable and devoid happy omens.

"Up to the age of 27," he says, "I thought I would never be anything but a hack and shorthand writer. And I had to work very hard indeed.

"As to the later years, you are so occupied, you have not time to think whether you are enjoying life or not." He shakes his head again. "No, who can tell if he wants to live it all again?"

Mr. O'Connor still continues, at the age of 81, his occupations as a journalist. He remembers, too, enough interesting things to fill more volumes of reminiscences, and will amuse himself, he says, writing these down.

Just now more photographers are ushered in. He looks up with a start. "You will be the death of me, you know." But, with Irish gentleness, he atones for his abruptness by remarking: "Fortunately, I am not like my dog. The sight of your cameras send him away shivering."

## LAHORE CASE.

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### C. I. D. Officer Who Volunteers To Give Evidence.

#### DEFENCE PROTEST.

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

Rai Bahadur J. U. Bannerji, Deputy Superintendent, C.I.D., United Provinces, appeared as a witness in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case to-day.

The witness stated that he was in charge of the investigation of the Devgarh and Kakori cases. Perhaps this might have led some revolutionaries to make attempts on his life. One M. N. Bannerji was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment for attempted murder of the witness, by the Sessions Judge of Benares.

BHAGAT SINGH'S PROTEST.

The accused Bhagat Singh, at this stage, submitted that the evidence of the witness was not relevant to the present case and that the witness was produced to prejudice the case against some or all of the accused.

Mr. Amardas, Defence Counsel, submitted that the witness' evidence fell short of connecting any of the present accused with the attempted murder of Rai Bahadur Bannerji and requested the Court to expunge the evidence.

The Prosecution said that in the evidence of approvers who would appear hereafter, the connection alleged to exist between some of the accused and the attempted murder of Mr. Bannerji would be traced.

Mr. Amardas requested the Court to recall the witness for cross-examination after the approvers in question had given their evidence. The Court ruled that the witness could not be recalled, and called upon Mr. Amardas to cross-examine Mr. Bannerji.

"NO ACCUSED TRIED TO MURDER ME."

Cross-examined, Mr. Bannerji, stated that as far as he remembered none of the present accused had tried to murder him. The witness was not examined by any police officer in connection with the present case but volunteered a statement to the Lahore police. The witness received verbal orders from his Department to go to Lahore to give evidence. The witness here referred to certain papers in his Department. Mr. Amardas requested the Court that those documents should be produced before cross-examination could proceed. He also submitted in reply to the suggestion of the prosecution that the Court could not decide whether the documents were privileged or not until the Court had seen them.

The Court ruled that the documents were not available.

Mr. Amardas then said that he could not proceed with the cross-examination of the witness.

The accused, Vijaykumar Sinha, then cross-examined the witness. The witness said that he had never seen K. C. Bannerji, nor did he know whether he was a member of the U. P. Criminal Investigation Department.—A.P.

### BENGAL P. C. C.

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#### New Executive Committee.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The new Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee includes 10 prominent members of the Opposite Group including Mr. Sen Gupta, Prof. Jyotishghose, Dr. Prafullaghose, out of a total of 60.—Free Press.

## BALDWIN MEANS BUSINESS.

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### Teaching Industrial And Social Problems.

#### SPECIAL DEPARTMENT TO BE ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

In view of the fact that the annual conference of the Conservative Party is to be held in London this week, interest attaches to the official statement of the Conservative Central Office that Mr. Baldwin has decided to establish a special department charged with the task of organising and conducing research into the political aspect of modern industrial, imperial and social problems.—Reuter's Special.

### LATE LORD SINHA'S BUST UNVEILED.

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#### Chief Justice's Tribute.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

With reopening of the High Court after the long vacation, the Chief Justice unveiled Lord Sinha's bust in bronze in the Southern public corridor, before a large and distinguished gathering.

Besides the Judges of the High Court and members of the Bar, the eldest son of Lord Sinha, Sir Rajendra and Lady Mukherji were also present.

While unveiling the bust, the Chief Justice said: No one has a better right to be commemorated in this place. All responsible posts to which he had been called, he justified by the confidence so fittingly reposed in him and stood before all men as a shining example of clear-minded and conscientious man, and he was unspoiled even by success. Most, if not all, of the offices which he filled, came to an Indian for the first time. But in his case personal success was not an end in itself. The Bar and the Judges might join in a friendly rivalry, as to whether he was greater as an advocate or as a judge.—Free Press.

### LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

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LUCKNOW, Nov. 18.

The Lucknow University Convocation comes off on December 11. During the same week an All-India debate will take place on December 6, under the auspices of the University Union. The subject will be, "In the opinion of the House, the declaration made by the Viceroy should not deter India from striving for complete independence by launching mass civil disobedience in 1930." Two representatives from each institution are invited to take part in the debate.—Free Press.

### Leaders Depart For Allahabad.

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CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

Messrs. Sen Gupta and Subhas Chandra Bose left on Saturday night for Allahabad to attend the Leaders' Conference convened by Pandit Motilal Nehru.—Free Press.

### AIRMAN COSTES IN KARACHI.

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#### Creates Non-Stop Record For India.

KARACHI, Nov. 18.

The French airman Costes, who recently beat the world's non-stop from France to Eastern Siberia, arrived at 12-30 this afternoon from Calcutta, which he left last evening, thus creating a new record by flying non-stop across India.

His machine is a Breguet with a 600 horsepower Hispano Suiza engine, being the machine in which he broke the world non-stop flight record. He lunches with officers of the Air Force and after resting for a few hours continues his flight to France at 5 this evening.—A. P.

## H. H. MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA.

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### Visits Gandevi To Inspect Sugar Works.

#### CIVIC ADDRESS GIVEN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GANDEVI, Nov. 16.

His Highness, the Maharajdhiraj Bahadur Shri Kumareshwar Singh of Darbhanga had been recently on a visit to Surat, Navsari and Gandevi where he has some landed interests. He wanted to inspect his textile mills at Surat and Navsari and the Sugar Works at Gandevi which the Maharaja has purchased lately and has been lying idle for last so many years. The sugar manufacturing is a prospective industry and the Gaekwar Sugar Works at Gandevi is a huge plant mostly equipped with up-to-date machinery for the purpose and this District being a sugar-growing region, it would facilitate the working of the factory to advantage. What it lacks is strong financial investment. Negotiations with financially strong industrialists interested in the sugar industry were going on for a long time, but it was a primary condition put forth that on no account the factory should be removed to another place.

VISIT TO GANDEVI.

His Highness accompanied by his Investment Officer, his Solicitor Mr. J. Vimadalal, and the personal Naib-Suba, Mr. Paminagglore, visited Gandevi on the 13th instant where he was given a grand reception. He first drove to the Government Offices where the official "Chhabdi" in the Gaekwari Parlour was given to him by the Vahivatdar. From there he was taken to the Lad Vadi where the citizens of the town had assembled to present His Highness a civic address. The hall was very gaily decorated and was overcrowded. Ladies were also present in large numbers. Mr. Penimanglore, in opening the proceedings, paid an eloquent tribute to the Maharaja for his patriotic zeal and interest in the development of indigenous industries, and pressed upon his mind the importance of reviving the sugar industry of the District which will not only offer work to a few thousand labourers, but also help the helpless peasantry of the whole District.

ADDRESS GIVEN.

Mr. S. Desai, the Desaiji of Gandevi, then read the address which was artistically printed over his signature on behalf of the public of Gandevi and presented it in a beautiful sandalwood and ivory casket to the Maharaja who made a fitting reply to the address and assured the public that he would do his best to meet with the wishes of the people. He thanked the people of the town for the grand reception they had given.

AGRICULTURISTS' WELCOME.

The Maharaja and party were then garlanded and the meeting dispersing, they drove to the factory where a few hundred agriculturists were present to accord him a cordial welcome. The party was then taken round the factory by Mr. Burdi, the Engineer-in-Charge, and was convinced that the factory was in perfect order and could be worked to the advantage of the owner. The Maharaja then had refreshments, which was freely partaken of by Parsis and Hindus together on the same table. The Maharaja and party motored back at a very late hour to Navsari where they had another function to attend at night.

### Death Of England's Ex-Wicket-keeper.

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LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Death is announced of Mr. A. A. Lilley, the former England wicket-keeper at the age of 62.—Reuter's Special.

## MR. RANADIVE CHARGED WITH SEDITION.

### Application To Commit Accused To Sessions Before Trial Rejected.

#### MR. NARIMAN TO MOVE HIGH COURT.

The trial of Mr. Bhalchandra T. Ranadive, a labour leader and editor of the "G.I.P. Railwayman" on a charge of sedition under Section 124A. in connection with an article entitled "An attack on the Working Class Movement" in the issue of his paper of July 10, began before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Monday afternoon.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who appeared with Mr. A. R. Gadkari for the accused, made an application requesting the Court to make a preliminary inquiry with a view to committing the accused to the High Court Sessions.

Magistrate: I am not going to commit the accused to the sessions. The section gives me the power to try him.

Mr. Nariman: I am not disputing your Worship's power to try the case, but I am appealing to you to exercise the discretion vested in you under the section, namely, committing the accused to the Sessions.

APPLICATION REJECTED.

The Magistrate, in rejecting the application, said that the section gave him power to try such cases, and such cases had been tried before in this Presidency as well as in other Presidencies by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. He would therefore try the case himself.

Mr. Nariman thereupon applied for time to move the High Court.

The Magistrate said that he would record the evidence in the case, but would not frame a charge against the accused pending the decision of the High Court.

Mr. Kirke-Smith, the Public Prosecutor, opened the case for the Crown.

PERMISSION FOR PROSECUTION.

Inspector R. N. Nyanpalli attached to the C.I.D., Crime Branch, was then examined. He produced the authority issued by the Commissioner of Police and the local Government and endorsed in his favour to prosecute the accused. He then obtained an arrest warrant and three search warrants from the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the accused was arrested on November 14, at his residence at Dadar. He then went to the G.I.P. "Railwayman's" office and searched the head and sub-offices at Parel. He made panchnamas of the articles seized which were put in as exhibits. In the course of the search a large number of the issues of the "Railwayman", dated 5th, 12th and 19th June and copies of the "Masses of India" which were prohibited were taken charge of.

Mr. Karnick, judicial clerk to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, produced a declaration signed by B. T. Ranadive on May 28, 1929, declaring himself as the printer and publisher of a newspaper, called the G.I.P. "Railwayman".

Mr. Solomon Ezekiel, senior Marathi Translator in the office of the Oriental Translator, deposed that he translated the offending article in question.

The case was adjourned to Monday.

"ATTACK ON WORKERS' MOVEMENT."

Following are extracts from the alleged offending article in the "G. I. P. Railwayman" as translated by the Oriental Translator to Government:—

"On account of the militant policy adopted by the workmen's movement in India during the last two years, the Government of India, the agent of the British Imperialism, British capitalism itself and Indian capitalism standing in the shade of British capitalism, and nourishing itself on the remaining blood of Indian workmen began to feel apprehension about their own undisturbed existence, and all of them together girded up their loins to smash the movement of the Indian workmen—the militant movement at least in all possible ways and they began to strike blows at the movement from all sides."

"INNOCENT PERSONS KILLED".

"The strike, during the last two years", proceeded the article, "were at many places broken by the Imperial Government (literally Imperialism) upon the strength of its army and machine-guns. Bullets were fired upon the workmen at several places. As for the bludgeons of the police, they hit the heads of the workmen at very many places. The workmen and their leaders were imprisoned for trifling reasons.... Seeing that the object was not achieved in any way even after doing all this, the agents of Imperialism and of Indian capitalism brought about Hindu-Muslim riots at several places in order to divide the workers among themselves. Hundreds of innocent persons were killed and in the end they put the blame for everything on the head of the labour movement. From what the myrmidons of capitalism and the tame lap dogs of the Imperial Government are raving before the Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee, an idea of the terrible plot hatched by the Imperialist Government and capitalism against the militant movement of the workmen will be easily gained.... The Imperial Government tried to break the strikes in other places also besides railways on the strength of bullet firing."

## AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

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### Move For Immediate Expansion.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Washington.—One of the items on the agenda of the Industrial Leaders' Conference meeting, this week, is stated to be the immediate expansion of the American merchant marine by thirty new vessels at the cost of 200 million dollars.—Reuter's Special.

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### Dissatisfaction In Naval Circles.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

New York.—The appointment of only civilian delegates to the London Naval Conference, and what is considered subordination of naval experts to the role of mere technical advisers, is reported to have caused dissatisfaction in the naval circles.

The "New York Times" reports that the eminent Rear-Admiral Hilary Jones has withdrawn from the delegation, and will probably be replaced by the Rear-Admiral Jackson. An active member of the General Naval Board.—Reuter's cial.

### LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE.

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#### France Accepts Invitation.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Paris.—France has accepted the invitation to the London Naval Conference.—Reuter.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

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